The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Late and Important Intelligence from Japan.

The Tycoon Surrenders His Power to the Mikado.

A Powerful Coalition Organized Against the Latter.

JAPAN.

The Tycoon Surrenders to the Mikado—The Mikado Himself the Object of a Coalition—Yeddo Threatened by a Hostile Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, June 26.

The Pacific mail steamer *China* arrived here this morning, from Hong Kong May 26 and Yokohama June 5. She brings 100 cabin passengers, and 956 Chinese in the steerage. Forty of her passengers are for New-York and Europe. She has over 1,000 tons of freight. She experienced strong gales on the passage to Yokohama, thence to this port favorable weather. She made the passage nearly in a plumb line. The health of the passengers and crew was excellent. Her cargo was kept lighter than might have been, to insure a quick voyage.

YOKOHAMA, Friday, June 5.

The late Tycoon has accepted the conditions of the Mikado, viz., to cede nearly half of his private territory, disband his army, surrender his navy, and himself to retire to Mito, for which place he left on the 12th of May on foot, in token of humility. The Tycoon gave orders to his Admiral to surrender the fleet, but that officer left Yeddo with all the vessels, and it is not certain whither he has gone. He is probably somewhere on the northern coast, ready to coöperate with the friends of STATS BASHI. The trouble is by no means at an end. A strong coalition has been formed in the interest of the Tycoon, and all the most powerful of the northern Daimios have joined it.

AIDSEN attacked a body of the Mikado's troops on the 10th of May, twelve miles from Yeddo, routed them and took possession of a castle recently surrendered by the Tycoon. On the 17th he attacked another army; killed 800 and captured 300, all of whom he beheaded.

A large army occupies a strong position between Yeddo, and another is threatening Yeddo, thereby cutting off the retreat of the Mikado's troops.

On the 22d of May another engagement took place only six miles from Yeddo, also ending disastrously to the Mikado. Fourteen hundred were killed and 800 captured.

A Daimio of the Mikado's household has been made Governor of Yokohama, in place of the old one, a retainer of the Tycoon.

The European and American Guards placed around the settlement have been removed.

The British Minister has already presented his credentials to the Government of the Mikado.

The High Priest of Kioto has issued a bull warning the Mikado that he is interfering too much in the temporal affairs, and calling upon him to desist, on pain of being called upon by the Priesthood to abdicate. One hundred and seventy thousand copies of the proclamation have been sold and distributed among the Japanese.

The uncle of the Mikado, who has had considerable to do in fomenting the troubles against the Tycoon, was assassinated at Yeddo June 2.

The ram *Stonewall* has not yet been surrendered. Her crew have all been paid off, and most of them return home in the *China*.

The United States frigate *Idaho*, Lieut. Commander HOOKER, arrived at Nagasaki May 16, 201 days from New-York. All on board were well.

In the matter of the collision between the Pacific mail steamship *Herman* and the British steamer *Osacca*, the Pacific Mail Company have been assessed $14,000 damages and costs.

CHINA.

The Rebels Disappearing—The United States Steamer Shenandoah—Discovery of Coal Mines.

HONG KONG, Tuesday, May 26.

The rebels have disappeared from the vicinity of Tientsin.

The United States steamer *Shenandoah* returned to Sheefoo on the 19th from Corea.

The American stern-wheel steamer *J. A. Tung*, of 107 tons, sunk on the way over to Japan, while in tow of the *Thieloong*. No lives were lost.

Recently-discovered coal mines are soon to be opened and worked by the Chinese.

FRANCE.

Napoleon and His Troops at Chalons.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, Saturday, June 27.

The Emperor NAPOLEON having received a congratulatory address of the soldiers at the Camp de Chalongs, sent on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Magenta, has arrived here in accordance with his then expressed hope to be soon among his soldiers. He was greeted with great enthusiasm. Yesterday he reviewed the troops, and was apparently well pleased with their various evolutions and manœuvres. He will depart to-day for the palace at Fontainbleau.

Approval of a Mail Contract.

PARIS, Sunday, June 28.

In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the contract made with the General Transatlantic Steamship Company, for the transportation of the mails to Panama and Chili, was approved.

GERMANY.

Improved Health of Bismarck.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 27.

The health of Count VON BISMARCK, who is at present living in retirement on his estate in Pomerania, has much improved within the past few days.

TURKEY.

Prince Napoleon at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, June 27.

Prince NAPOLEON arrived in this city to-day from Bucharest.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russians Still Holding Bokhara.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, June 27.

The Government is in receipt of later dispatches from the scene of the war in Central Asia. No fighting of consequence had occurred since the last advices. The Russian troops still occupied the City of Bokhara.

MALTA.

Arrival of Maj.-Gen. Napier.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, June 27.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamship *Urgent*, with Maj.-Gen. NAPIER and staff on board, arrived at Malta to-day, on the way to England.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Steam Communication with San Francisco—The Ministry and the Press—The King and the United States Government—Ship News.

HONOLULU, Monday, June 15,
Via SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 27.

The bill granting a subsidy for $25,000 a year to a steam line between the islands and San Francisco, passed the General Assembly by a majority of six. The King and Cabinet assisted in lobbying the bill through.

The Ministers attempted to muzzle the *Commercial Advertiser*, but made a miserable failure. The publisher of the *Advertiser* has been serenaded. An article in favor of annexation, published in the *Advertiser*, is said to be the cause of the demonstration.

Rumor says that the King has said that if the United States Government troubles his Government he will hoist the British flag and claim its protection.

Japanese laborers are to be imported to work the sugar estates.

A petition is before the Assembly to impeach the Minister of the Interior for contempt and violation of law.

Arrived, June 1., the missing brig *Morning Star*, from the Marquesas Islands.

Sailed May 21, the American ship *Grace Darling*, for Bakers' Island; May 28, the American ship *Norwester*, for Mackeans' Island; June 1, H. B. M.'s ship *Reindeer*, for Tahiti.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Outrages by Savages—Discovery of Mines at New-Westminster—Survey of the San Francisco and Humboldt Railway.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Friday, June 26.

At the instigation of the Chinese companies here, forty-three girls, imported for vile purposes, on the *China*, have been arrested, and will be returned to China or apprenticed here to respectable families.

The Democratic primary election in San Francisco was held under the law which throws around the primaries the restrictions of an ordinary election, and an attempt to seize the ballot-box in one ward was frustrated by the Police, and one man arrested for illegal voting.

The Union State Central Committee has called a State Convention for Aug. 5, to nominate Presidential Electors. The primaries are to be held under the primary election laws, and all are to participate who pledge themselves to support GRANT and COLFAX.

Hong Kong papers received by the *China* contain several columns of European news, received there *viâ* San Francisco, in advance of the English steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 27.

Dispatches from Victoria state that as the sloop *Thornton* was on her last trip northward she was attacked, forty miles above Fort Rupert, by three canoes full of Indians. Capt. WARREN and crew fired on them with rifles, killing twenty of the assailants. Capt. WARREN and one of his men were severely wounded. The Indians fought obstinately with firearms. The Colonial Government will send off a gunboat to punish the savages.

Large shipments of gold have been made lately from Cariboe.

Since the *Thornton* affair another sloop has been robbed and sunk by the Indians near the same place, and Capt. JACK KNIGHT and his party killed.

Capt. STEVENS, of the *Nanimo*, packet, has been robbed of $600.

A New-Westminster dispatch reports the discovery of new mines there.

The telegraph line to Williams Creek from Quesnelle is being rapidly pushed forward.

The steamer *Lilloet* brings $65,000 in gold.

The survey of the San Francisco and Humboldt Railway is progressing. Sonoma County has voted aid to the road, and the grading will commence next month from Petaluma to Healdsburg.

The Pacific Union Express Company is now in operation, and by July 1 will be running to all points in the interior.

The steamer *Idaho* has arrived from Honolulu, bringing dates to the 15th inst.

Since the passage of the Subsidy act, by the Hawaiin Legislature it is expected that a second steamer will be put on this line to Honolulu.

The general markets are dull.

The harbor is mostly deserted of shipping. Eight ocean steamers sail from San Francisco next week.

The new crop of wheat is beginning to come forward.

The unemployed vessels in port number 41 for foreign ports. The inward-bound fleet numbers 130. Tonnage, 100,000.

Wheat is quiet at $2 20 for new, with no sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 28.

The State Tide-Land Commissioners have reserved 100 acres on Mission Bay for public uses, exclusive of streets.

The Central Pacific Railroad Companies have accepted the sixty acres of tide-land granted by the Legislature for a terminus in this city.

Advices from Idaho announce the capture of sixty-one Indians by Lieut. STANTON's party. These Indians seem to desire peace, and have promised to restore the stolen property.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA gave her first concert here last night to a very large audience, with great success. Her singing excited great enthusiasm.

Proceedings of the International Christian Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Sunday, June 28.

In the International Christian Convention, on Saturday, the Committee on Associations reported, recommending an organization of a Women's Christian Association; the establishment of a daily religious press; that the basis of representation remain unchanged; against making our associations temperance organizations, but advising individual opposition to intemperance; that the tobacco question be left to the individual conscience.

The Business Committee reported, regarding Revs. TYNG and STUART, resolutions that no formal action be taken by the Convention; that interference would be assuming an improper censorship, and imperil the usefulness and existence of the Association.

The Executive Committee were instructed to employ agents from the associations along the line of the Pacific Railroad.

It was decided to hold the next Convention in Portland, Me.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Topic 1—How can prayer meetings be made most useful and interesting to young men? Discussed by Messrs. MOODY, of Chicago; SMITH, of Philadelphia; BRISTOL, of Buffalo; SANDS, of Lewiston, Me., and others.

After referring the unfinished business to the Executive Committee the Convention adjourned.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD was attended to-day by an immense concourse, including many ministers and other Convention delegates.

At nearly all the churches the pulpits were filled by eminent ministers from abroad.

Republican Meeting at Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Me., Saturday, June 28.

The Republicans opened the campaign on Saturday evening by a great open-air meeting, at which two large and elegant flags for GRANT and COLFAX were raised in the public squares. The Republican Headquarters was also dedicated, and another flag put out. Addresses were made by Gen. H. M. PLAISTER, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN and others.

Demonstration of Welcome to Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis—Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, June 28.

The demonstration of welcome to Archbishop KENRICK, on his return from Europe, came off to-day. It was the largest probably ever witnessed here. The procession embraced over thirty societies and parishes, with bands of music, and banners and other devices, and contained little less than 8,000 persons. The line of march was thronged with people, and all the houses were crowded with spectators. When the procession passed the Archbishop's house, an address of welcome was presented to him; after which he stood at his door, waving blessings, until the concourse had passed. Much good feeling and enthusiasm was manifested toward the Archbishop, who is dearly beloved by the Catholics here.

The bucket factory of WORTHLIN & CO., corner of De Kalb and Lima streets, was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss $8,000; insured for $4,000 in St. Louis offices.

Removal of Gov. Baker and Lieut.-Gov. Voorhies, of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sunday, June 28.

Gen. BUCHANAN yesterday received an order from Gen. GRANT directing the removal of Gov. BAKER, Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES, and the appointment of Messrs. WARMOUTH and DUNN to their places—the appointments to take effect on Monday, when the Legislature convenes. In obedience to this order, Gen. BUCHANAN last night issued an order making the required changes.

The same order authorizes all parish and municipal officers, declared elected by his previous orders, to take their offices, upon taking the oath prescribed by the new Constitution, on Monday.

Louisiana will have a colored man for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Division of Texas in the State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday, June 28.

An Austin special to the Galveston *Bulletin*, yesterday, says the question of the division of the State came up in the Convention to-day. Dr. SMITH endeavored to have the boundaries so changed that Galveston would get the entire control of the harbor. For this purpose it is proposed to run a line due south from the mouth of the Trinity River to the Gulf. The Eastern members fought it vigorously.

Attempt to Swindle a Boston Jeweler

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, June 28.

One JOSEPH STRAUSS, hailing from New-York selected several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry yesterday at the store of DEARING MILLS, which he ordered to be sent to the Tremont House, where he agreed to pay the bill. He there got possession of the goods, but fell into the hands of the Police, who recovered the property and locked him up for attempted swindling.

The Buffalo Driving Park Association and Horse Fair.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sunday, June 28.

The Buffalo Driving Park Association have offered an additional purse of $2,000 for the horse fair to be held next month—$1,000 to any horse making *Dexter's* time, (2:17¼,) and $1,000 if in those trials any horse shall make a quarter of a mile in 30 seconds.

Fire at North Dana, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, June 28.

WARREN, HALE & CO.'s piano-leg factory and saw mills at North Dana, Mass., were burned on Friday last. Loss $20,000; insured for $7,000. HUBBARD WOODWARD, an employe, was fatally burned, and many others seriously injured.

Burning Casualty at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 28.

Miss CAROLINE F. SURGEON, a highly respected and estimable young lady, aged 22 years, residing at No. 414 West Lombard-street, was so badly burned this morning from the contact of her clothing with a stove that she died at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, June 28.

GEO. RINGWALL in attempting to rescue his friend MORJORHM, who had been arrested by the Police, was shot by Sergt. BROWN, of the Police, and mortally wounded. BROWN is under arrest.

Arrival of the Steamship Henry Chauncey from Aspinwall—$807,070 in Treasure.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall June 20, arrived at this port yesterday. The specie she brings is included in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Eugene Kelly & Co.	$104.700	Wells, Fargo & Co..	$37,712
Moretz Meyer.....	55,188	Fred. Probst & Co..	165.476
A. Belmont & Co....	332,597		
J. & W. Seligman & Co............	111,400	Total.............	$807,070

DEMERARA.

The Ocean Telegraph Between the United States and the West Indies.

Advices to the 6th inst. have been received from Georgetown, Demerara.

On the 27th of May, at a meeting of the Court of Policy, a memorial from the International Ocean Telegraph Company was presented, praying for a subsidy in aid of the establishment of telegraphic communication between the United States and the Colony, touching at several of the West India islands. The memorial was supported by resolutions adopted at a meeting held on the morning of the same day at the rooms of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society, when the whole question was fully discussed.

His Excellency, the Governor, spoke at some length on the subject of the memorial, and remarked that that was not the first time that the question of telegraphic communication between that Colony and the United States had been brought up. Some years ago a proposition had been made in the Legislature pledging the Colony to a specific sum in the shape of a guarantee to any company that might be established for laying down a cable. That was virtually to be a free gift, without the Colony receiving any return; but under the arrangement now proposed the Colony would have daily communication with the United States as to the markets and other matters of importance. The quota of British Guiana toward the aggregate amount of interest required to be guaranteed by the West India Colonies directly sharing in the benefits of the cable is $15,000 per annum; but one stipulation which the Imperial Government had suggested was that no payment should be made until after the completion of the work, and another that the line should be extended to New-Amsterdam.

In accordance with His Excellency's views, it was, on motion of the Attorney-General, unanimously resolved "that, it being understood that the British colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados and Antigua, and the French colonies of Gaudaloupe and Martinique, are requested to contribute toward the expenses of maintaining telegraphic communication between Florida and South America, in certain proportions, amounting in the aggregate to $67,500, the Court pledges itself to recommend to the Combined Court to grant to the Ocean Telegraph Company a subsidy equal to 28⅓ per cent. of the aggregate amount to be contributed by the other colonies, for a period of ten years, upon condition of the telegraph being completed within three years, and of public information being furnished gratuitously daily, priority being given to Government messages." The action of the Court in this matter meets with the approval of all the intelligent portion of the community.

The produce market had been very active for American markets. On the 6th inst. prices closed, for favorite marks, as high as $6 75 for sugar in hogsheads and barrels. Molasses had been sold as high as 35 to 36 cents for choice parcels. The health of the Colony was good.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 28, 1868.

FRAUDS IN THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

The investigations of the House Committee, of which the Hon. W. S. LINCOLN, is chairman, into the alleged frauds in the affairs of the Pay Department will soon be completed. The report has been delayed for some time through the operation of the gracious permission granted by the House to the inculpated officers to examine the evidence against them, and if possible, to explain the irregularities in their offiial cconduct, which estimony very clearly develops. Another reason for the delay is the recent discovery to an organization among the attaches of the Bureau af Colored Troops of the Adjutant-General's office, in the same division of the Second Auditor's Bureau, and in the Pay Department, through which the Government has been robbed to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

To thoroughly appreciate the working of this organization or ring, it should be understood that copies of all muster-rolls of all the regiments in the army were and are sent to the Adjutant and Paymaster-General and to the Second Auditor. In the settlement of soldiers' accounts these muster-rolls, held as they are in the possession of these different parties, are supposed to operate as a check against fraudulent payments, for every action on the accounts is noted on all of these rolls. It was therefore necessary for the operations of this ring that its connections should ramify through the War, Treasury and pay departments. It should also be understood that the bounty of colored soldiers was fixed by act of Congress at $300 for freedmen and $100 for slaves. The present Congress, with great liberality, passed an amendatory act declaring that in the absence of notations on the muster rolls to the contrary, all colored soldiers should be considered and paid as freedmen.

The frauds discovered have been perpetrated by the issue of certificates for bounty to soldiers who were enlisted as slaves, as though they were freedmen, the soldiers receiving $100 and the ring pocketing $200 for each case. When the Committee discovered this gigantic fraud, Mr. LINCOLN immediately informed Secretaries SCHOFIELD and MCCULLOCH of its existence. They at once issued orders suspending all business in the bureaus and divisions interested, and placed the different rooms containing the muster rolls of all the colored regiments under the complete control of the Committee. Gen. SCHOFIELD very promptly detailed Col. SCOTT, an able and trustworthy officer, with a sufficient corps of clerks, to assist Mr. LINCOLN in a thorough search through the records of the Bureau of Colored Troops, and that search is now progressing. In the meantime the Committee has examined several clerks connected with the Bureaus, and has elicited from them some very important evidence, which is understood to implicate some of their superior officers. Several parties have been arrested, and others will be to-morrow. It is proper to add that Gen. SCHOFIELD's prompt assistance, followed as it was by the order of Secretary MCCULLOCH, suspending the settlement of colored soldiers' accounts in the Second Auditor's Bureau, has materially aided Mr. LINCOLN and colleagues in their arduous duties.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The nomination of PERRY FULLER to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, *vice* ROLLINS, resigned, was reported from the Committee to the Senate adversely on Saturday. It is understood that Mr. FULLER, fearing and not wishing to suffer a rejection, has requested the President to withdraw his name. It is probable that his request will be complied with to-morrow.

IMPEACHMENT.

Gen. BUTLER keeps his own counsel regarding the report prepared by him of the investigations of the Board of Managers into the alleged corruption in the impeachment trial, and it is not positively known when he will present it to the House. It is probable, however, that he will do so to-morrow or next day.

THE ALASKA APPROPRIATION.

Gen. BANKS gave notice that he would call up the Alaska Appropriation bill on Tuesday next. Its passage there is expected by its friends, while its enemies are equally sanguine of its defeat or postponement until the next session, which is virtually the same thing. By the terms of the treaty the sum to be paid to Russia for the new territory was due in May last, but the Russian Minister agreed with Secretary SEWARD to wait until after the end of the impeachment trial.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Delegates from the West to the New-York Convention have arrived here. The majority of them express a decided preference for PENDLETON as the candidate. The Southern delegates are inclined to accept any terms that may be imposed and any candidate that may be nominated, but will not take any active part beyond nominating President JOHNSON. They say that they cannot do otherwise than nominate him, without incurring a just charge of ingratitude toward the man of all others in the party who has been their friend during the reconstruction troubles. The indications, from a Washington standpoint, seem to be that Mr. JOHNSON will receive a large complimentary vote, and that finally the contest will resolve itself into a struggle between the friends of PENDLETON and SEYMOUR on the bond question. HANCOCK's chances have diminished since the Western men have so earnestly developed themselves for PENDLETON, and the Chase movement has died off through pure rottenness.

THE RICHMOND COLLECTORSHIP.

In the Executive Session of the Senate on Saturday the nomination of Gen. MULFORD, to be Collector of the Internal Revenue of the Richmond (Va.) district, was confirmed without opposition; but subsequently charges against him were sent into the Senate by parties in the lobby opposed to his confirmation, when, on motion of one of his friends, the nomination was reconsidered for the purpose of allowing him to disprove them. This he can readily do, and he will, therefore, be confirmed finally when the matter comes up again.

THE WASHINGTON SHUETZENVEREIN.

The members of the Washington Shuetzenverein marched in procession to the Baltimore Depot, where about fifty took the train for New-York, to participate in the shooting festival in Jones' Wood, this week.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The trial of JOHN H. SURRATT will come up in the Criminal Court to-morrow morning, but will not proceed as the defence are not prepared, and will ask a further postponement. The counsel of the prisoner are using their utmost endeavors to dispose of the case, but as he is without funds it is difficult to procure witnesses. The Government is represented by the District-Attorney and his assistant, Mr. WILSON, with Mr. RIDDLE, who, it will be recollected, was manager in the former trial. The defence will be presented by MERRICK and BRADLEY, and it is not unlikely that Mr. GROESBECK, who has been written to by some of SURRATT's friends, may also participate. The defence will also urge that their engagements are such as to prevent them from giving the case the attention it demands.

PORT OF ENTRY BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee has virtually decided against the Port of Entry bill, so called, which provides that packages of imported goods may be carried to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago without breaking bulk, for the reason that in their opinion it does not sufficiently guard against frauds. Another bill for the same purpose has therefore been prepared, but the Committee stand about equally divided. Senator HENDERSON being absent, some of the Eastern members in both Houses are opposed to both bills, and may be able to prevent final action upon them this session.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 28.

THE TAX BILL.

An effort will be made by the Senate to pass the Tax bill before the close of the present week.

THE ASHBURN MURDER.

The Military Commission for the trial of the persons accused of being implicated in the Ashburn murder at Columbus, Ga., will commence its session at Atlanta, in that State, to-morrow.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress are disposed to press business as rapidly as possible, so as to be able to adjourn the session about the 20th of July. Several important pending measures besides those already postponed will be deferred until next Winter.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate Committee appointed to inquire into matters affecting its members, growing out of the impeachment question, has not yet entered upon the investigation.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

The rumors about the resignation or removal of Secretary MCCULLOCH have subsided, though certain parties are still endeavoring to effect a change in the Treasury Department.

BULLION STATISTICS.

The following letter has been sent by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Treasury:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 25, 1868.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Understanding that manufacturers, to avail themselves of the benefit of the exemption from internal tax, of the value of bullion used in the manufacture of wares, watches and watch-cases, and bullion prepared for the use of platers and watch-makers, as provided in section 96, of the act of June 30, 1864, and section 10 of the act of July 13, 1866, accompanying their monthly returns with statements of the quantities of gold and silver bullion consumed each month, I observed that valuable data was thus furnished from which to estimate the quantities of the precious metals annually consumed in manufactures in the United States; but on application to the Bureau of Internal Revenue was informed that such monthly returns and statements are never sent up by the officers with whom they are filed, and that there is consequently no means of access to them here. As I am accumulating statistics touching the production and consumption of gold and silver in connection with administrative action in this office pertaining to our mineral lands, I will esteem it as a very special favor if you will direct the Assessors of the following districts to transmit to this office, as speedily as practicable, the monthly returns and statements as to quantities of bullion consumed for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1867 and 1868, of manufactures of gold and silver ware, watches, chains, jewelry and other articles, in their respective districts, to be subject to your further order after the same have been examined here:

Districts—Connecticut, First District; Massachusetts, Second, Third, Sixth and Eighth Districts Rhode Island, First District; New-York, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-third and Thirty-second Districts; New-Jersey, First and Second Districts; Pennsylvania, First and Second Districts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Proposed Reciprocity Treaty Between the United States and Canada—Text of the Bill to Regulate Trade, and for Other Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 28.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, introduced the following bill, which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed. The bill reads as follows:

A BILL to regulate trade between the United State and British North American Provinces, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Governments of British North America, interested in the provisions hereinafter set forth in this act, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the said provisions, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence, and thereupon, from the date of such proclamation, the following articles, being the growth, product and manufacture of said Provinces, formerly known under the names of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into the United States, when directly imported, at a duty of five per centum, *ad valorem*, to wit:

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish, and all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins or tails, undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horses, manures, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood, plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wool, fish oil, rice, broom-corn and bark, maple sugar, gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or unwrought or wrought bur grindstones; dye stuffs; flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags; agricultural implements of all kinds; and all articles of manufacture not included in this list, where the said articles are manufactured from products actually the growth or product of the country so manufacturing them, being the British North American Provinces aforesaid:

Provided, That similar articles, the growth, product and manufacture of the United States, shall be admitted into the said Provinces of British North America at a rate of duty not higher than the duty imposed by this act upon similar articles when imported into the United States from the Provinces aforesaid.

And provided further, That all export duties upon any of the above-enumerated articles shall be abolished and cease to exist.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the use and privilege of navigating the waters of Lake Michigan by citizens of Canada, the same rights and privileges are to be conceded to the citizens of the United States by Canada, in the waters of the Saint Lawrence and its canals, as are enjoyed by British subjects, without distinction as to tolls, and charging rates proportioned to canal distance; *And provided*, That for the free transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond, under proper regulations, by railroad, across the territory of the United States to and from Portland and the Canada line, equal privileges shall be conceded to the United States from Windsor or Port Sarnia, or other western points of departure, to Buffalo or Ogdensburg, or any other points eastward; *And provided further*, That the free ports in Canada shall be abolished.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the rights of fishing near the shore, existing under the treaty with Great Britain of 1854, known as the Reciprocity Treaty, shall be granted and conceded by the United States to the Provinces of British North America; *Provided*, That the same rights and privileges of fishing as existed and were understood to exist under the said treaty shall be granted and conceded by the said Provinces to the United States in every respect, including the shore fisheries of the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the waters and shores of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, with full privileges to the citizens of the United States to fish for or take, dry and cure, any fish of any kind whatever within three marine miles of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors whatever of British North America, and without distinction as between citizens of the United States and British North America as to dues or other regulations and restrictions.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no part of this act shall go into effect unless and until all the stipulations and concessions herein provided are mutually agreed to by the said Governments of British North America, and are mutually and reciprocally enforced by the said Governments of British North America, or any of them, as well as by the United States; and upon the failure or neglect of the said Provinces of British North America to give effect to any of the reciprocal provisions of this act, either as regards the mutual admission of articles the natural growth and product of the country, as heretofore enumerated, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the canals thereof, the freedom of the fisheries, or any other provision herein contained, which depends upon a mutual agreement, concession or privilege, by the said Provinces to the United States, then the provisions, concessions and requirements of this act shall be held to cease and be of no effect so far as the said Province or Provinces are concerned; and public notice to that effect shall be at once given by proclamation of the President of the United States; the true intent and meaning of this act being that it shall only apply to those Provinces of British North America which mutually become parties to its provisions by such reciprocal legislation as may be necessary to give them effect.

Bank of Ontario—H. J. Messenger.

Correspondence of the Rochester Democrat.

CANANDAIGUA, Wednesday, June 24, 1868.

The liabilities of H. J. MESSENGER, as appears by the schedule filed in bankruptcy, are $520,000. He has hitherto stated his liabilities at $350,000. The number of MESSENGER's creditors is two thousand one hundred, and of this number one hundred and sixteen had on deposit $1,000 and over. The Bank of Ontario deposits amount to $180,000—assets $30,000. The United States Marshal does not recognize the Bank of Ontario as a corporation, and will attempt to get possession of its assets. If successful, this will considerably reduce the percentage paid depositors. There is, however, no probability of success, as the Bank was a regularly organized State institution, and as such has regularly reported to the Bank Department of the State of New-York. The opinion of those best acquainted with MESSENGER's affairs is that the Canandaigua creditors will get about forty cents on the dollar. The large number of depositors of this Bank are highly gratified that their interests have been protected by injunction and appointment of a Receiver of the Bank, in proceedings which were instituted by able counsel employed by them at Rochester.

INDIANA.

Political Movements—Senator Hendricks' Chances of Nomination—Dark Prospects for the Democracy—Republican Candidates for Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Thursday, June 25, 1868.

The reported collapse of the Chase movement in the Eastern States, the decided displeasure with which it was received from the first throughout the Western States, and the fact that all the Democratic politicians from Indiana now in Washington and New-York recently concurred in writing home that Senator THOMAS A. HENDRICKS was daily gaining strength as a candidate for the Presidency, have at length caused our Democratic leaders in Indiana to throw off the reserve and, as it were, neutrality which they had hitherto maintained; and the result is a serious break in the ranks of the Western Pendleton phalanx. The following is said to be the plan of operations agreed upon by them: The Indiana delegation will in New-York vote for a moderate platform and strenuously resist the repeal of the two-third rule, both moves being hostile to the nomination of GEORGE H. PENDLETON. The delegation of some Eastern State (the assistance of the delegates from Connecticut, it is said, has already been secured for that purpose) will nominate Senator HENDRICKS, and the Indiana delegation will unanimously vote for him. Before the result of the first ballot is announced, it is expected that half the delegation from Illinois, two-thirds of those from Missouri and Iowa will change their votes from PENDLETON to HENDRICKS, thus reducing PENDLETON's vote to much less than one-half of the whole number of votes cast. On the second ballot it is expected that nearly all the Eastern States will vote for HENDRICKS, and that the Indiana Senator will then already be nominated by more than a two-thirds majority.

An avalanche of letters has been sent from Indiana within the last few days, for the purpose of surmounting the obstacles which still stand in the way of Mr. HENDRICKS' nomination. These letters represent in the strongest terms that neither Indiana nor any other Western State can be carried for PENDLETON, and that the nomination of the latter would secure in Indiana in October next the election of the Republican State ticket, of a Republican Legislature, and of ten out of the eleven Republican candidates for Congress. Senator HENDRICKS, on the other hand, they represent as much stronger throughout the West than PENDLETON, and they assure their correspondents in the Eastern States most emphatically that he can certainly carry Indiana, and will even in Ohio run better than PENDLETON.

The assistance of Mr. VOORHEES, who was hitherto generally believed to be somewhat jealous of, and hostile to, Mr. HENDRICKS, has been secured to the above-mentioned programme, by promise of conferring upon him the Gubernatorial nomination, which would be vacated by the nomination of Mr. HENDRICKS for the Presidency, and which would give Mr. VOORHEES the best chance for a seat in the United States Senate, in case the Democrats, in October, should succeed in electing a majority in both Houses of our State Legislature.

The friends of GEORGE H. PENDLETON are, of course, highly indignant at all these moves on the Democratic chess-board in Indiana; but although they have undoubtedly a majority of the Democratic voters in the State, who consider Mr. PENDLETON the incarnation of repudiation, State rights, and the white man theory, on their side, and although the ultraists, such as MILLIGAN, LAFE DEVLIN, *et id omne genus*, dislike HENDRICKS on account of his moderation, it so happens that they cannot control the party machinery, and that few, if any, of the Indiana delegates to the New-York Convention will dare to act contrary to the wishes of the Democratic leaders in this State, who are nearly to a man bitterly opposed to PENDLETON's nomination. The quasi-indorsement by the Indiana State Convention of PENDLETON's nomination does not stand in the way of the Indiana delegation voting for HENDRICKS or any other candidate; for that resolution does not contain any positive instructions, and it was, moreover, decidedly disapproved by many members of the State Convention.

The knowing ones among the leading men at our Democratic headquarters generally believe that Senator HENDRICKS' nomination by the New-York Convention is a sure thing; they assert that he alone is able to prevent PENDLETON's nomination, and they say that he can be beaten only in one event, to wit: if the Eastern Democrats should refuse to believe in Mr. HENDRICKS' ability to carry his own State both in October and November. But is he able to do so? My own opinion is that Senator HENDRICKS is indeed somewhat stronger in Indiana than PENDLETON would be; but to assert that his nomination by the New-York Convention would be equivalent to a Democratic victory in Indiana in October and November, is simply foolish. The prospect in Indiana is still somewhat doubtful, but, even though HENDRICKS should be nominated, the chances would still be decidedly in favor of the Republicans. Mr. HENDRICKS, who, it should be borne in mind, is as yet our Democratic candidate for Governor, will doubtless secure a fair share of the War Democratic vote, which would not be cast for PENDLETON; but this whole so-called War Democratic vote, consisting of such soldiers as have not yet made up their minds to vote for GRANT and COLFAX, is in Indiana not over three thousand strong. There is no better proof of its weakness than the pitiful *fiasco* of the organization of the so-called White Boys in Blue in this State. This organization, which is destined to counteract the influence of the powerful Grand Army of the Republic, is nearly everywhere throughout the State so insignificant in numbers that, despite the taunts and challenges of its adversaries, it has not yet ventured to show itself anywhere in public; and not a single prominent soldier of the war has joined their ranks. Their leading man, Gen. LOVE, who signed the call for the National Convention of Conservative Soldiers, is a militia General, who never smelt gunpowder during the war, and who did some good service in organizing our State troops in the early part of the war, but had afterward to be replaced by a man of greater energy.

ADOPTED CITIZENS.

Besides, the foreign-born Democrats are this time by no means very active and enthusiastic. Heretofore the silliness of our temperance men exasperated the adopted citizens in nearly every campaign so much that most of the doubtful and undecided voters among them went against the Republicans. The present campaign, for the first time since many years, is entirely free from this disturbing temperance element, and the German Democrats, especially, seem to be exceedingly lukewarm.

The praiseworthy manner in which our Republican State officers have managed our financial affairs since 1864, the extraordinary popularity of SCHUYLER COLFAX in Northern Indiana, the wholesome check of the Registry law, and many other things, will contribute toward swelling the Republican vote. It is noteworthy also, that this time the Republicans, who have formerly been oftentimes culpably negligent in this respect, generally have made excellent nominations for the Legislature, while the Democrats have put forth a number of candidates of little strength, and less character. The same is true of the Democratic nominations for Congress.

So the chances in Indiana are against the Democrats. Senator HENDRICKS, decidedly plausible and adroit as he is as a politician, and unsurpassed as a wire-worker and caucus-manager, lacks the magnetic qualities securing the affections of the masses. The people here say of him: He can lead every one to believe that he is on *his* side of the question; and, in 1860, when he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, it was for some time difficult to say whether he was for DOUGLAS or for BRECKINRIDGE. His strength is of a negative rather than positive order. There is no doubt that he himself has for some time past been managing his cards very adroitly in order to bring about his nomination for the Presidency. He refused to commit himself for or against Chief Justice CHASE; and he recently said to several Eastern politicians that he would have hard work in carrying Indiana in case PENDLETON should be nominated in New-York.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Indiana have nominated Major-Gen. JOHN C. VEATCH, of Spencer County. This nomination renders the reëlection of Hon. W. NIBLACK, the present incumbent, almost impossible. Gen. VEATCH, who, I believe, lives on the farm on which ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born, will be enthusiastically supported by the War Democrats of the "Pocket," and will run much better than any Republican candidate for Congress ever did in a district which, for many years past, has been represented by Democrats, but which, under the new Apportionment law, is reasonably certain to return a Republican.

In the Sixth District, Hon. MORTON C. HUNTER was thrown overboard by the Republican District Convention held the other day at Gosport, and Major W. C. CARTER, a man of great popularity, and a most energetic stump-speaker, was nominated in his place. In the Fort Wayne District, the Democrats have nominated Judge ROBERT LOWRY. As the Judge was badly beaten two years ago, under rather more favorable circumstances, he can hardly expect to be more successful this time. On the whole, it is a matter of general surprise in Indiana that the Democrats, despite their boastful assurance that they will carry the State in October, do so very little, in nominating their standard-bearers, to "organize victory."

In the Seventh District, a deluded gentleman by the name of MCDONALD, from Attica, has announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress, and naively solicits the votes of Republicans on a platform savoring strongly of Simon-pure Copperheadism. On the day after the election he will find out that running as an independent candidate for Congress is, in this part of Indiana, a very expensive and decidedly unprofitable undertaking. W. C.

POLITICAL.

The Western Trip of Gen. Grant—Speaker Colfax.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24, 1868.

With Gen. DENT, his brother-in-law, Mrs. GRANT and the children only, Gen. GRANT will leave Washington in a few days for Newport Barracks, Kentucky. Close by, at Covington, he will see JESSE GRANT, his father; for this trip is to be duty and family together in all its parts. From Covington the General will go either by boat or rail to Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis; and while he attends to military affairs at that point he will also examine into a farm that he owns near by—the same, probably, from which he carted wood to St. Louis to sell to the first customer. Then Gen. GRANT will go out the line of the Pacific Railway from Omaha as far as the telegraph wires go, so as to be in constant communication with Gen. RAWLINS, who will administer the army orders according to directions received daily from Gen. GRANT. Returning over the direct Pacific Road, Gen. GRANT will take the other Pacific Railway southward, and proceed over it as far as the wires go.

Meantime, Mr. COLFAX will pack up his traps, as soon as Congress adjourns, and he has attended to his closing duties, and joined by his sister, mother, father-in-law, and also by Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, of Springfield, Mass., Ex-Gov. BROSS, of the Chicago *Tribune*, and A. D. RICHARDSON, of the New-York *Tribune*, will proceed West over the Union Pacific Railway to Cheyenne, where Mr. COLFAX has a married sister residing. Here he will meet the family of Gen. GRANT, and the gentlemen of the company will then go up into the Rocky Mountains, visiting several places described by FREMONT, and as yet unvisited by Mr. COLFAX. It is uncertain as to whether Gen. GRANT will accompany this party, or return straightway to the East. Neither Gen. GRANT nor Mr. COLFAX will take any part in the coming campaign, beyond general conference with each other. It may gratify a good many interested people to know that between the two Republican candidates, office and its apportionment is never discussed. It is COLFAX's aim only to keep the Republican Party strait on the way to victory and public confidence by keeping it right, temperate and progressive. It is GRANT's aim only to get the country steady, make it satisfied, and give it peace. I doubt that any two candidates for mutual honors of so high a rank have ever schemed so little as these men. Both of them are confident in the country's verdict. GRANT works hard at the army; COLFAX is in his place steadily, except when he gives the three new candidates for the Speakership a chance to take a lesson at presiding.

Grant Republican Meeting in San Francisco.

The San Francisco papers give glowing accounts of the large and enthusiastic meeting, called to ratify the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX, on the evening of June 2d. Speeches were made by Messrs. Nathaniel Holland, Thompson Campbell, Newton Booth, George Barstow, Ex-Gov. F. F. Low, Dr. S. H. Cox, Judge George Turner, J. G. McCullough and Gen. O. H. LaGrange. Among the letters read was the following from Gen. ORD.:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30, 1868.

James Otis, Esq., Chairman Union State Central Committee:

SIR: Your note of the 26th inst., inviting me to attend a meeting to ratify the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX, on the 2d prox., is just received.

As I think it improper for officers of the army to take any active part in politics, I shall have to decline the honor of acting as Vice-President at the meeting, but as a simple citizen, anxious to show my appreciation of the great General, and good man, whom I think the country cannot honor too highly, it will afford me pleasure to be present at the meeting.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. O. C. ORD,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General.

Letter from Senator Fowler.

From the Gallatin (Tenn.) Republican, June 20.

The following is an extract of a letter from Hon. J. S. FOWLER to a citizen of Gallatin, which we publish by request:

"I have seen Mr. JOHNSON once in two years and two months, and then only for a few minutes at a public dinner. I have opposed his entire theory. Mr. JOHNSON was accused by the House of Representatives of high crime and misdemeanors in eleven specific charges. I was sworn to try these according to the Constitution and laws. I have done my whole duty to my country and my countrymen in the case. To have convicted JOHNSON, under the circumstances, was to convict him for construing the law precisely as the Senate did at the time we passed the law. Such an act would have stained, forever, the integrity of that body, and in any other country would have produced a revolution. I followed my conscience, illuminated by every aid I could bring to bear on the case. I have consulted no man and no set of men. How would you like to be tried for a crime, and then have your judges told by an enemy that they must decide the case as your enemies desired, not as your friends wished? Can we expect justice and not do it ourselves? My sense of justice is in the hands of no party. I am responsible to God, and God alone, for my conduct as a Judge on any human being. If it is my most deadly enemy, he shall have justice at my hands. I would not have perpetrated so great a moral crime as some of our party did for all the thrones in the universe. I feel that we have saved the country not only from a burning wrong, but from that which would have worked its ruin. To have saved my country from an ineffable disgrace, and the commencement of a series of revolutions which would have prostrated it sooner or later, and with it the hopes of mankind, is an act for which I am prouder than for all the past acts of my life. I would have given my life freely for the purpose of avoiding such a calamity."

The Georgia Legislatuture—Gov. Bullock's Proclamation.

Under authority granted by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," which this day became a law, the persons who were elected members of the General Assembly of this State, at an election held on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d days of April last, and who are eligible to office under said act, are hereby notified to convene in the city of Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 4th day of July next. RUFUS H. BULLOCK,
Governor elect of the State of Georgia.
AUGUSTA, Ga., June 25, 1868.

A NEW PARIS FASHION.—The long streamer worn by ladies, known to French modistes by the expressive name of a "*suivez-moi, jeune homme*," having become common and insignificant, a new fashion has been devised of a cushion or hump, worn prominently about eight inches below the waist, its position being indicated on the outside of the dress behind by a large bow of ribbon, to which the still more suggestive designation of a "*pincez moi cela*" has been given. So capricious is our sense of propriety that many people who will not be shocked at the new fashion will be terribly shocked at the name conferred upon it.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.—GOV. BROWNLOW is in his usual health, attending to business from early morning till late in the evening. Everybody is received kindly, and his excellent wife, with a skill all her own, never fails to be ready for all of the Governor's informal but constant invitations to visitors to dine. Any one seeing how freely everybody comes and goes, is reminded of a remark by Mr. MAYNARD, in reply to a charge against the Governor's generous feelings: "Why, Sir, he is one of the kindest of men, and his home is an open gate of charity."—*Knoxville Correspondent of the Memphis Post.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SPANISH GYPSY. A Poem. By GEORGE ELIOT. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Why has GEORGE ELIOT forsaken prose for poetry? is the question asked by every admirer of *Adam Bede, Romola and The Mill on the Floss*, who takes up *The Spanish Gypsy*. We find it difficult to give a perfectly satisfactory answer. That there is force, beauty and originality in this poem, few readers of it will deny, and it will everywhere be recognized as the work of a woman of great genius; but there is also little reason to doubt that with the same material she would have made a prose novel of far greater power and interest than the poem. *The Spanish Gipsy*, which may be called a novel in verse, is partly dramatic and partly narrative in form, affording ample opportunity for the play of genius. Yet, on almost every page we meet with evidences of the restraints imposed on the author's thoughts by the new medium she has chosen for their expression. The versification is strong and resonant, but is wanting in ease and spontaniety, as if constructed and finished with art instead of flowing naturally from the author's mind. She has not fed

"On thoughts that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers."

Yet, as we have said, there is a great deal of beauty in the poem. The descriptive passages are full of imagination, and the characters of Don Silva, the Gipsy Chief Zarca, and the lady Fedalma, are wrought out with great dramatic power. Here and there the story lags a little. Some of the conversations are tedious from their length. A great deal too much space is taken up with the strolling mountebank and his sagacious monkey, with the minstrel Juan, the host of the inn, and the goldsmith, when the reader is anxious to get on with the story and learn the fate of Don Silva and Lady Fedalma.

The poem deals with the most romantic period of Spanish history, when the long hereditary contest with the Moors was drawing to its close. The scenes are laid in the South of Spain, and the opening lines describe, in very beautiful language, the rich, warm clime, and the old town of Bedmár, which stood near the frontier line that divided the Moorish from the Christian territory:

"'Twas Moorish long ago,
But now the Cross is sparkling on the Mosque,
And bells make Catholic the trembling air.
The fortress gleams in Spanish sunshine now
('T is south a mile be ore the rays are Moorish,)
Hereditary jewel, agraffe bright,
On all the many-itled privilege
Of young Duke Silva. No Castilian knight
That serves Queen Isabel has higher charge;
For near this frontier sits the Moorish king,
Not Boabdil the waverer, who usurps
A throne he trembles in, and fawning licks
The feet of conquerors, but that fierce lion
Grisly El Zagal, who has made his lair
In Guadix' fort, and rushing thence with strength,
Half his own fierceness, have the untainted heart
Of mountain bands that fight for holiday,
Wastes the fair lands that lie by Alcalá,
Wreathing his horse's neck with Christian heads."

This old fortress town was held by the hero of the poem, the young Duke Silva, whose high trust it was to guard the Christian frontier against the assaults of the Infidel. With a few graphic touches, the author depicts the portrait of the time, and brings us face to face with the young Duke. We are then taken to the courtyard of a tavern, built in the Moorish fashion, where several persons sit talking and drinking. From their conversation we learn that Don Silva is suspected of a purpose to marry the Lady Fedalma, supposed to be of heathen parentage, whose fascination, it is rumored, leads him to relax his wonted vigilance in war. This scene is too long drawn out. Each character s described with a minuteness that is tedious on the first reading, and seems doubly so when the reader discovers that it conduces very little to a comprehension of the poem.

The next scene is laid in an open plaza, which is described with a great deal of power. We could have spared the long account of the feats of the strolling juggler Roldan and his monkey "Annibal," graphic as it is; but the apparition of the beautiful Fedalma, who, moved by a sudden impulse, comes forward to dance before the crowd, is described with great beauty:

"Sudden, with gliding motion like a flame
That through dim vapor makes a path of glory,
A figure lithe, all white and saffron-robed,
Flashed right across the circle, and now stood
With ripened arms uplift and regal head,
Like some tall flower whose dark and intense heart
Lies half within a tulip-tinted cup.

Juan stood fixed and pale; Pepita stepped
Backward within the ring: the voices fell
From shouts insistent to more passive tones
Half meaning welcome, half astonishment.
'Lady Fedalma!—will she dance for us?'

But she, sole swayed by impulse passionate,
Feeling all life was music and all eyes
The warming, quickening light that music makes,
Moved as, in dance religious, Miriam,
When on the Red Sea shore she raised her voice,
And led the chorus of her people's joy;
Or as the Trojan maids that reverent sang
Watching the sorrow-crownèd Hecuba:
Moved in slow curves voluminous, gradual,
Feeling and action flowing into one,
In Eden's natural taintless marriage-bond;
Ardently modest, sensuously pure,
With young delight that wonders at itself
And throbs as innocent as opening flowers,
Knowing not comment,—soilless, beautiful.

Suddenly the crowd parts to let a train of gypsy prisoners go by The leader of the band, a noble-looking man, attracts and fastens her gaze. The vesper bell is just sounding:

'She motionless, with arm uplifted, guards
The tambourine aloft, (lest, sudden lowered,
Its trivial jingle mar the duteous pause,)
Reveres the general prayer, but prays not, stands
With level glance meeting that Gypsy's eyes,
That seem to her the sadness of the world
Rebuking her, the great bell's hidden thought
Now first unvailed—the sorrows unredeemed
Of races outcast, scorned, and wandering.
Why does he look at her? why she at him?
As if the meeting light between their eyes
Made permanent union? His deep-knit brow,
Inflated nostril, scornful lip compressed,
Seem a dark hieroglyph of coming fate
Written before her."

She stands for a moment quelled before his glance; the band passes, the bell ceases to sound; many eyes turn again toward the spot where Fedalma had stood, only to find her gone.

A little later in the day, Don Silva is confronted in his own apartment by the stern Prior, who reproaches him with his attachment to an infidel. Don Silva indignantly repels the accusation, and defends Lady Fedalma with all a lover's eloquence. The Prior tries to poison his mind against her by telling him that she has been seen dancing in the public street:

"Flaunting her beauties grossly in the gaze
Of vulgar idlers—eking out the show
Made in the Plaza by a mountebank."

Don Silva pronounces the accusation false; but his faith in it is somewhat shaken when, on seeking her, he finds her apartments empty. She soon comes in, however, and by her pretty pleading and winning innocent ways, convinces her lover that he has no reason to distrust her. This scene is one of the finest in the poem, especially where, after the momentary disagreement, Don Silva persuades Fedalma to consent to a secret marriage on the following day. He shows her a casket of jewels, containing among other precious ornaments a curiously-wrought necklace, on which are engraved strange characters. "But this is one that you have worn, my Lord?" she says, holding it up before her. "No, love," he answers; "I never wore it. Lay it down." He tells her not to look at jewels any more, and soon afterward leaves her to make preparations for their marriage. For awhile she stands beside the casket, holding the necklace. Juan, the minstrel, enters and tells her it was taken many years before from the neck of a gypsy child, the daughter of the Chief Zarca, who had startled her with his searching look that very morning.

In the evening Fedalma, while walking up and down in her chamber, with the strange necklace lying near, is startled by the fall of a dead bird at her feet, thrown in through the window from the portico. She picks up the inanimate thing, "dead and yet warm," and finds tied beneath its wing a strip of linen, on which is written, in blood, this message:

"Dear child, Fedalma,
Be brave, give no alarm,—your Father comes!"

She lets the bird fall again, and turns in quivering expectation toward the window. There is perfect stillness a few moments, until Zarca appears at the window. He enters quickly and noiselessly; then stands still, at his full height, and at a distance from Fedalma. The scene in which Zarca makes himself known to his daughter, and tells her how she was stolen from him, is very powerfully written. He adjures her to renounce her Spanish lover, to follow her father and assist him in the work of building up the fortunes of his people. The struggle in her soul between her love for Don Silva and her filial affection and sense of duty, is depicted with great dramatic power. Her father tells her that his comrades are even then filing off their chains; that they will escape by means of a secret passage known to him; and that she must go with them "to be the angel of a homeless tribe." After a long and bitter struggle she yields to him, with a breaking heart, and follows him, leaving this written message for her lover:

"Silva, sole love—he came—my father came,
I am the daughter of the gypsy chief
Who means to be the saviour of our tribe.
He calls on me to live for his great end:
To live? nay, die for it. Fedalma dies
In leaving Silva; all that lives henceforth
Is the Zincala."

On discovering the flight of his bride Don Silva at once resolves to follow and reclaim her. Leaving the fortress in the care of a trusted friend, he departs through a second secret passage, unknown to any of the townspeople, and makes his way to the gypsy camp. Here he finds Fedalma. In order to obtain her father's consent to their marriage he renounces his allegiance and joins the gypsy tribe. On returning to Bedmár with a detachment of the gypsies, Don Silva finds the town has been surprised and captured during his absence, by the gypsy chief, assisted by the Moors, and his dearest friends butchered in cold blood. Maddened by the sight, he kills Zarca in the midst of his gypsy guard. The chief, as he falls prostrate, calls for his daughter. She comes, and with his dying breath he reminds her of her promise and beseeches her to keep it:

ZARCA.

My daughter, you have promised—you will live
To save our people. In my garments here
I carry written pledges from the Moor:
He will keep faith in Spain and Africa.
Your weakness may be stronger than my strength,
Winning more love. I cannot tell the end.
I held my people's good within my breast.
Behold, now, I deliver it to you.
See, it still breathes unstrangled—if it dies,
Let not your failing will be murderer. Rise,
And tell our people now I wait in pain—
I cannot die until I hear them say
They will obey you.

[Meek, she pressed her lips
With slow solemnity upon his brow,
Sealing her pledges. Firmly then she rose,
And met her people's eyes with kindred gaze,
Dark-flashing, fired by effort strenuous
Tramping on pain.]

FEDALMA.

Zincali all, who hear!
Your Chief is dying: I his daughter live
To do his dying will. He asks you now
To promise me obedience as your Queen,
That we may seek the land he won for us,
And live the better life for which he toiled.
Speak now, and fill my father's dying ear
With promise that you will obey him dead,
Obeying me his child.

[Straighway arose
A shout of promise, sharpening into cries
That seemed to plead despairingly with death.]

* * * *

She raised
Her hand to hush them. "Hark? Your Chief may speak
Another wish." Quickly she kneeled again,
While they upon the ground kept motionless,
With head outstretched. They heard his words; for now,
Grasping at Nadar's arm, he spoke more loud,
As one who, having fought and conquered, hurls
His strength away with hurling off his shield.]

ZARCA.

Let loose the Spaniard! give him back his sword;
He cannot move to any vengeance more,—
His soul is locked 'twixt two opposing crimes.
I charge you let him go unharmed and free
Now through your midst—

[With that he sank again,—
His breast heaved strongly tow'rd sharp sudden falls,
And all his life seemed needed for each breath:
Yet once he spoke.]

My daughter, lay your arm
Beneath my head,—so,—bend and breathe on me.
I cannot see you more,—The Night is come.
Be strong,—remember,—I can only—die.

The crowd divides, and Don Silva moves away. Once more, a little later, the lovers meet for the last time, meet but embrace no more. As they approached each other

* * * Their steps slackened and they paused apart,
Pressed backward by the force of memories
Which reigned supreme as death above desire.
Two paces off they stood and silently
Looked at each other.

Don Silva, after a long passionate gaze, is the first to break silence:

DON SILVA.

I go to be absolved, to have my life
Washed into fitness for an offering
To injured Spain. But I have naught to
For that last injury to her I loved
Better than I loved Spain. I am accurst
Above all sinners, being made the curse
Of her I sinned for. Pardon! Penitence!
When they have done their utmost, still beyond
Out of their reach stands Injury unchanged
And changeless. I should see it still in Heaven,—
Out of my reach, forever in my sight:
Wearing your grief, 't would hide the smiling seraphs.
I bring no puling prayer, Fedalma,—ask
No balm of pardon that may soothe my soul
For others' bleeding wounds: I am not come
To say, "Forgive me:" you must not forgive,
For you must see me ever as I am,—
Your father's——

FEDALMA.

Speak it not! Calamity
Comes like a deluge and o'erfloods our crimes,
Till sin is hidden in woe. You—I—we two,
Grasping we knew not what, that seemed delight,
Opened the sluices of that deep.

DON SILVA.

We two?—
Fedalma, you were blameless, helpless.

FEDALMA.

No!
It shall not be that you did aught alone.
For when we loved I willed to reign in you,
And I was jealous even of the day
If it could gladden you apart from me.
And so, it must be that I shared each deed
Our love was root of.

* * *

DON SILVA.

O great God!
What am I but a miserable brand
Lit by mysterious wrath? I lie cast down
A blackened branch upon the desolate ground
Where once I kindled ruin. I shall drink
No cup of purest water but will taste
Bitter with thy lone hopelessness, Fedalma.

FEDALMA.

Nay, Silva, think of me as one who sees
A light serene and strong on one sole path
Which she will tread till death.
He trusted me, and I will keep his trust:
My life shall be its temple. I will plant
His sacred hope within the sanctuary
And die its priestess,—though I die alone,
A hoary woman on the altar step,
Cold 'mid cold ashes. That is my chief good,
The deepest hunger of a faithful heart
Is faithfulness. Wish me naught else. And you—
You too will live—

DON SILVA.

I go to Rome, to seek
The right to use my knightly sword again;
The right to fill my place and live or die
So that all Spaniards shall not curse my name.
I sat one hour upon the barren rock
And longed to kill myself; but then I said,
I will not leave my name in infamy,
I will not be perpetual rottenness
Upon the Spaniard's air. If I must sink
At last to hell, I will not take my stand
Among the coward crew who could not bear
The harm themselves had done, which others bore.
My young life still may fill a breach,
And I will take no pardon, not my own,
Not God's—no pardon idly on my knees;
But it shall come to me upon my feet
And in the thick of action. * * *

Fedalma, think of me
As one who will regain the only life
Where he is other than apostate,—one
Who seeks but to renew and keep the vows
Of Spanish knight and noble. But the breach
Outside those vows—the fatal second breach—
Lies a dark gulf where I have naught to cast,
Not even expiation,—poor pretence,
Which changes naught but what survives the past,
And raises not the dead. That deep dark gulf
Divides us.

FEDALMA.

Yes, forever. We must walk
Apart unto the end. Our marriage rite,
Is our resolve that we will each be true
To high allegiance, higher than our love,—
Our dear young love,—its breath was happiness!
But it had grown upon a larger life
Which tore its roots asunder. We rebelled,—
The larger life subdued us. Yet we are wed;
For we shall carry each the pressure deep
Of the other's soul. I soon shall leave the shore.
The winds to-night will bear me far away.
My lord! farewell!

And so they parted. The gypsy band placed the body of their chief in the ship that was to convey them and their Queen to another land, and then:

"It was night
Before the ships weighed anchor and gave sail:
Fresh Night emergent in her clearness, lit
By the large crescent moon, with Hesperus,
And those great stars that lead the eager host.
Fedalma stood and watched the little bark
Lying jet-black upon moon-whitened waves.
Silva was standing, too. He, too, divined
A steadfast form that held him with its thought,
And eyes that sought him vanishing: he saw
The waters widen slowly, till at last
Straining he gazed and knew not if he gazed
On aught but blackness overhung by stars."

Thus concludes a poem which, whatever may be said in dispraise of it, is certainly a work of striking originality and power. Scattered through it are many very beautiful lyrics, in which, we think, the author displays truer poetic feeling than in any other portions of her work.

—*Appleton's Short Trip Guide to Europe* is the title of a neatly gotten-up work from the pen of Mr. HENRY MORFORD. The author has really brought within a small compass a great deal of valuable information, and has proven, we think, that the pleasures of a European tour are not absolutely beyond the reach of a man of moderate means. He takes the traveler by the hand, and leads him through Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Spain, referring in detail to the places worth seeing in each of these countries, and passing by the many unimportant localities to the enumeration of which more pretentious guide-books owe a great deal of their size. The weakest portion of Mr. MORFORD's excellent contribution to the traveling literature of the day, is the compilation called "a few useful phrases in French and German." A good many of the phrases used are incorrect, and some though correct, are not likely (we think) to be used by a traveler adhering to the *ex cathedra* advice which Mr. MORFORD gives with regard to economy. Surely, no person having acquired such a knowledge of the highways and byways of Europe, as an acquaintance with the book we speak of will give him, will need to use the expression, "I'm very poor; help me, for the love of God!" or, (with a variation,) "for the love of the Holy Virgin!"

—*The Book of Summer Resorts* is the title of a valuable little work by Mr. CHARLES H. SWEETSER, which may be looked upon as a complete guide for Summer travelers. Its general divisions are "Lakes, Rivers and Mountains," "Springs and Falls," "Seaside Resorts," "Dominion of Canada," "Time Tables," and a "Complete Topical Index." It is handsomely printed, adorned with neat wood cuts, and plentifully supplied with maps. In size, style and tenor of contents it will be most acceptable to tourists. *The Book of Summer Resorts* bears the imprint of the "*Evening Mail* Office."

—*The Travelers' Official Railway Guide* is a new candidate for the favor of the traveling public, to be issued fornightly in this City under the editorship of gentlemen recently connected with railway management. It embraces all the roads of the United States and Canada, in detail, with a plentiful sprinkling of maps, and abundant evidence of care, judgment and enterprise.

—*Love or Marriage*. By WILLIAM BLACK.—(HARPER & BROTHERS.) This is a representative novel, being illustrative of the principles and arguments of those who advocate mere partnerships at will between the sexes as opposed to marriages sanctioned by church or civil law. The case of the former is fairly stated in the course of the story, and with considerable ability, but it fails, ending with a moral which is sufficiently apparent. Viewed simply as a work of fiction the book is full of interest and possesses much novelty in the way of character and action. The pictures of the battle-fields of the recent German war are especially vivid and well drawn.

—SCRIBNER & Co. publish a little volume entitled *The Divine Teacher*. It consists of the recorded sayings of Christ during his ministry on earth, removed from their connection with the Gospel narrative. We see nothing to be gained by such a severance. The words of Christ were always spoken in connection with some event, and lose much of their significance when taken apart from that connection. The volume is of very convenient size for reading, and is printed from beautifully clear type.

—*Five Hundred and Seven Mechanical Movements* is a little book of great utility to artisans, inventors, and students of the mechanic arts, by HENRY T. BROWN, editor of the *American Artisan*. There is an outline illustration of each one of these 507 modes of transmitting motion or power, six being arranged on each left-hand page, with the corresponding six paragraphs of descriptive letter-press facing them on the opposite pages. More than one-quarter of the movements, many of purely American origin, are announced as having never appeared in any published collection before. Even if they had, the admirable arrangement of the book and the completeness and simplicity of the Index, would make this a peculiarly handy little manual. Published by the *American Artisan*.

—*Dictionary of Shakspeare Quotations*, exhibiting the most forcible passages illustrative of the various passions, affections and emotions of the human mind. Selected and arranged in alphabetic order, from the writings of the eminent dramatic poet. (Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.) The character of this work is sufficiently indicated in the comprehensive title we have quoted.

—The facile pen of a newspaper man, together with the dry humor, quick perception, universal intelligence and general condition of being wide awake, which seem to belong to Californians, have combined to make the very agreeable book of travel sketches called *Going to Jericho*, by JOHN FRANKLIN SWIFT, of San Francisco. Starting from Paris, he swings along through France, Spain, the Mediterranean, Naples, Egypt, the Red Sea, Syria and Palestine, with a genuine traveler's gait, seeing, hearing, learning and laughing as he goes. Without being anything very remarkable, this is a cheery book for Summer reading. It is published by A. ROMAN & Co., of San Francisco and New-York.

Musical Publications.

—DITSON & Co., of Boston and New-York, have issued in addition to their book of college songs, (which is meeting, as we anticipated, with very great popularity,) a new and decidedly commonplace song entitled "Land of Home and Beauty," (words by GEO. COOPER and music by J. R. THOMAS,) "The Danish Whistle," (words by ARTHUR MATTHISON, music by JOSEPH TAMARO,) a very pretty air, which must acquire a tenfold value when sung by Mme. ROSA, and "I am Dreaming of the Ball," a vocal arrangement of GODFREY's familiar waltz. All the music of "Orphée aux Enfers," has been engraved by the Messrs. DITSON, together with a potpourri of the principal airs of the opera, prepared by Mr. J. S. KNIGHT.

—BOOSEY & Co., a well-known London firm, have just opened an agency in this City. The specialty of the Messrs. BOOSEY lies in the cheap publication of good music. We have not space to refer in detail to all the works they have sent forth, but propose to notice the most prominent, with the general statement that they are absurdly moderate in price and perfectly satisfactory in shape. Under the head of religious music, MOZART's "Twelfth Mass," ROSSINI's "Stabat Mater," "The Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," "Judas Maccabæus," "The Creation," MOZART's "Requiem," GOUNOD's "Messe Solennelle," BEETHOVEN's "Mass in C," "Acis and Galatea," Dettingen "Te Deum," HAYDN's "Imperial Mass," (many of them with Latin as well as English words,) have been brought out. "La Sonnambula," "Der Freischutz," "Crispino," "Un Ballo," "La Traviata," "Il Trovatore" are to be had complete, for piano solo, and without words. MENDELSSOHN, SCHUMANN, SCHUBERT, are represented by their choicest compositions. All these works, we repeat, are printed in excellent style. If standard music had been issued in this country at such popular prices during the past ten years, the knowledge of it, instead of being restricted to a few, would be comparatively general.

—In spite of the dullness of the season, established publishers continue to send forth occasional novelties. WM. A. POND & Co., of this City, have during the past fortnight issued a number of new songs—none of which, however, are likely to cause any great stir in the musical world. "When You Win a Maiden's Heart," words by GEORGE COOPER, music by E. G. B. HOLDER, (a musician who has attached his name to some very clever compositions;) "Lonely no More," words and music by G. W. H. GRIFFIN, and "Waiting," words by E. H. FLAGG, music by HENRY MILLARD, are among the latest publications. "Waiting" is the best of them, in point of treatment at least. The issue of "White Roses," an educational series by TH. OESTEN, is continued. "The Norwood Galop," by J. M. LANDER, loses much of its effect when rendered on the piano. Messrs. POND & Co. have also published the principal melodies from "La Belle Hélène," the words of which have been carefully rendered in English by Mr. G. W. BIRDSEYE.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

What Congress Has to Do—Reconstruction—Finances—New Idea in Newspapers—Pendleton's Views—Necessity of Economy—Grant's Views.

THE BEECHES, Monday, June, 15, 1868.

The NEW-YORK TIMES of the 11th instant contained several suggestive editorials. One was a warning to Congress, which, I hope, the members will have the good sense to consider and accept. If the Republican Congress choose not to do the nation's work, it will be in vain that they attempt to cast the blame on their opponents. What has Congress done? And what remains to do? I never was more surprised than I was to see the motion made by BUTLER, and seconded by others, to adjourn Congress without finishing its business! Such men cannot be the friends of GRANT. They cannot be the friends of the country. What are they there for, but to do the public work? What do they receive high salaries for—to attend to that work. We know, and we have the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses in the Government, that this Administration is miserably corrupt—corrupt beyond any common conception of corruption. But that we charge upon our opponents. We say to the Democrats, "You have supported and encouraged JOHNSON in all his iniquity. You are responsible for it. All your votes in Congress were given for his measures, and when at last he was indicted for these offences, you voted unanimously for his acquittal." We shall charge home the depravity of the Johnson Administration upon the Democratic Party. But what can we say of the Republican Congress, if it voluntarily neglects its duty? Congress must not adjourn at all, if by adjourning it fails in the legislation required by the people. What is its duty? 1. Its first duty is to complete the work of reconstruction, and complete it so that there shall be no blunders to correct. There are several things which ought to be done besides the mere admission of the rebel States under the new Constitutions. As I said in my last letter, the conditions imposed by Congress should be such that no rebel legislation hereafter can impair the right of suffrage conferred by those Constitutions. That the rebel, (I beg pardon,) the Democratic Party will attempt to do this by legislation, is a thing you may be perfectly sure of. Of what they are capable of in this line you may know by the example of the present Ohio Legislature.

The Constitution of Ohio has defined suffrage, as far as human language can do it. It makes every white man, of age, having a year's residence in the State, a voter. The Supreme Court long since decided that a man who had more than half white blood was a white man. Yet this Democratic Legislature undertook to legislate away the right of students in colleges to vote; the right of the wounded soldiers in the Dayton Asylum, and the right of quadroons, octoroons, &c., having, as they call it, an admixture of black blood. And how was the Judge of Election to know this? They enacted provisions of the law which were more inquisitorial than the rules of the Spanish Inquisition. One would have thought that the days of the Inquisition, with Jesuit priests and thumb-screws, had come back again. Luckily, the Councils of Xenia, Zanesville and other places managed to get this infamous law before the courts, who everywhere pronounced it unconstitutional. This ends the days of the Inquisition in Ohio. But in the South this thing will be done with some chances of success. I don't know whether the United States have any criminal laws in reference to frauds on the right of suffrage. But one thing Congress ought to do—bring the criminal law to bear directly on that subject; and when Mississippi Conservatives, with their Kuklux-Klans, undertake to prevent and intimidate loyal voters, let them find themselves quickly in a loyal jail, where bread and water diet will admonish them to repentance.

2. The Tax bills must be passed and measures taken to settle the financial question. Congress is on the right road, if they will only complete their work. Week after week did the Senate permit EVARTS and GROESBECK and BUTLER to waste the time of Congress on the impeachment; and now, if they have any character to lose, it is time they saved it by attention to business. All the time that Messrs. FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL & Co. were wasting the time of Congress, by constantly voting with the Democrats for delay, the House Committee of Ways and Means were hard at work on the Tax bill. Gen. SCHENCK has reported it, and Congress is engaged on it. It would be a shameful neglect of duty for Congress to neglect passing it. The financial question is a very simple one, if you let theories alone, and look at nothing but the facts. For my part, I agree with much which is reported of Mr. PENDLETON in the New-York *Herald* (by the way, I am proud of PENDLETON,) that he told Mr. Newspaper Reporter that his conversations were *not* for the Press; and I think he must have been a very decent reporter not to have manufactured some for the occasion. I thought I knew all about the newspaper business, and had nothing to learn; but I have got altogether a new idea. It is to send a reporter to a noted gentleman to hold a conversation with him, take elaborate notes, and publish them at length in a newspaper. I grant, that if "Barkis is willin'," it does not imply a breach of trust; but I think it is a most extraordinary performance on the part of Barkis. The idea is evidently borrowed from LOUIS NAPOLEON; but I think is no better for its authorship. You, Mr. TIMES, had a report of conversations with ALEXANDER STEPHENS last Summer; the Cincinnati *Commercial* had reports of ANDREW JOHNSON's talk; the Cincinnati *Gazette* has conversations with BROWNLOW, (who, by the way, talks more common sense than all of them;) and now the *Herald* tried to get a talk with PENDLETON, and failed. I am glad of it. I don't blame the reporters; but it is time gentlemen had some respect for themselves. The next thing we shall hear will be a conversation with McCOOLE and COBURN. If public men want their views reported, let them do it in a public, authentic and corrected form.

But, I said I agreed with Mr. PENDLETON in some of his views. I think the public debt ought to to be paid off as soon as possible, but not by a new issue of currency. After taking off the taxes on iron, woolen and cotton manufactures, all other means of revenue from taxation should be kept as large as possible. The expenses of the Government should be reduced to the lowest possible point. In this way there will be a surplus revenue, and with that the national debt should be paid off, as it may be, in ten or fifteen years. As to the payment of Government bonds, the whole thing is in a nut-shell. You need say nothing about it, because you cannot, by law, pay off the five-twenty bonds in gold, when gold is only merchandise. You must pay them in money, and gold is not money. To get gold for the five-twenty bonds, you must wait till the resumption of specie payments. But when will you get specie payments? It is not at all certain you will return to specie payments till the public debt is paid. It is the public debt with its enormous demands which stands in your way. You can only pay that debt off by a surplus revenue, and the sooner you admit that fact, and go to work in it, the better. GRANT is the only public man who has the discernment and the firmness and integrity to go straight for economy, honesty, reform, and I think the American people want that platform, and want it lived up to. Congress must pass the financial acts in order to enable us to go before the people with the old-fashioned and only just platform—the Government of the people, and an honest Government at that. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LOUISIANA.

Getting Back into the Union—City Affairs in New-Orleans—No Yellow Fever Yet—Condition of the Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 20, 1868.

The States are jumping into the Union like so many bullfrogs plunging into a pond. By what means soever this has been accomplished much good must result from it. The affairs of the admitted States will be once more committed to the hands of the people, and the popular mind will be relieved from the abstract question of reconstruction, upon which it could not agree with Congress. Immediate issues will arise upon State policy, of taxation and internal improvements, and upon these people will divide, utterly irrespective of party opinions. It may safely be predicted that the Southern vote cannot be kept for one year united in favor of New-England policy. A "cullud person" comprehends very well that he must vote the Radical ticket to confirm his free papers; but he cannot so clearly see the advantage of the whisky and tobacco tax, or of the duty on his hat, shoes, blanket and plowshare. Besides, the right of suffrage having been conferred and confirmed, politicians, without respect to party, will seek the colored vote, and in a short time the "cullud person" cannot distinguish the promises or the whisky of one candidate from another. We may note at this point that the Democratic politicians of the South are even ahead of those of the North. It is generally admitted to have been an error in the Conservative Party here not to have contended for the colored vote, and efforts are now being made to organize cooperative colored clubs on the Democratic basis. In the meantime the Democratic National Party stands committed against this policy, and Mr. CHASE comes to urge them to come up to the ground occupied by the Southern Democrats. Indeed the Southern politicians have camped every night on the ground they should have marched from in the morning. They have been a day behind time in all the movements of reconstruction. The Radicals here are greatly exercised because the Democrats North are reconsidering their opposition to negro suffrage. They protest vehemently against the change of platform. Will the Northern Democrats make it? If so, the party stripe will settle down in the one great issue of—office.

CITY AND STATE OFFICES.

Our State and local Government is slowly crystallizing under the effect of Gen. GRANT's orders and Gen. BUCHANAN's kindly administration. Really if you could see how tired the people are of strife, how black and white, soldiers and citizens, are harmonizing, you would be convinced that the *Thad*-icals cannot possibly keep them all from fraternizing much longer. People are tired of war—tired of quarreling, tired of suffering, and sincerely anxious to go to work together, and in peace. Those birds of prey who follow our army for the feast of its carnage, and, like the dogs of Corinth, "crunch the bones when the jaws are full," have been stuffed out, or starved out. The battle is over. The spoil is parted. The harvest of the conflict ceases. Our city officers will hold their first council on Tuesday. Our Legislature is expected to assemble on Monday, 28th inst. We shall then have, no doubt, an active and embittered contest for the distributable patronage. There is little doubt but the Radical majority will amend the city charter and secure, as far as possible, the spoils of office and contract. But this is a small matter in the business of a large city. While this is going on in the State House, the merchants, planters and mariners will be creating and dispensing values a thousand-fold greater; they will be preparing acts infinitely more important than the feast of the spoils offered by the professional politicians.

NO YELLOW FEVER YET.

You may place implicit confidence in the official report that there is no yellow fever in New-Orleans. This epidemic seems to have its seasons of repose. It may rest from exhaustion of atmospheric material, or for the accumulation of fresh victims, not caring to waste its voracious appetite on an insufficient repast. But it is at present quiet, and the indications are that it will continue comparatively so. With this respite, New-Orleans is the most healthy, as it is undoubtedly is one of the most delightful cities in the Union. You will smile at the assertion that no city is more peaceful, and that nowhere is life and property more safe. Such, however, is the fact.

THE CROPS.

Cotton is the true sensitive plant. So you are warned not to anticipate a good crop from favorable indications, nor to apprehend a short crop from the untoward circumstances which sometime attend its growth. A cotton crop may be ruined or saved by the favorable weather of a few days. So when you hear of worm or drought, or overflow, and excessive rains, do not surrender your hopes of a good crop. As a general report at this time, it may be said that the freedmen are working and behaving well. There has been a good deal of what Mr. Edmund Sparkler elegantly called the "bigod nonsense" knocked out of them, as was remarked by our Radical Governor elect in a recent speech. He said:

"We have said to the American people, both friends and foes, politically, all we ask is peace. We ask not the blood of any man. We have prosecuted this war that we might save the nation. We have expatriated none of those who were against the country; we have executed none of those who fought against the Republic, however criminal they were; we have confiscated none of their property; we have proscribed only such of them as was necessary to secure the peace of the country.

We come before you to-day in this canvass on the same platform—no discrimination, no confiscation, no executions, but with a demand for peace and the hope of prosperity."

Our colored friends, then, no longer expect gratuitous mules and benevolent bacon. They feel safe in their titles to themselves, and accept their situation as we do ours. Their situation is their own living, and depends on their own labor.

The summary of the crop question may be thus condensed. In the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia the crop is clean and the stand good; but there is a less breadth planted than in 1867. In Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee the prospect is favorable, and the quantity of land planted greater than last year. In Texas the planted area is about the same with last year. Should this prospect be realized, the weight of cotton will be about the same with the last crop; the diminished quantity being counteracted by the more favorable season, the improved labor, and the absence thus far of any worm.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS

are literally played out. One by one our stars ceased to glow and glimmer, and now a deep dramatic darkness has overspread our festive city. Several spasmodic gleams have spread athwart the horizen, as the Parlor Opera and the Schiavoni Troupe have gladdened the ears of our people for a moment, but the hot and short nights kept the paying public away, while the deadheads gathered in such force as to discourage the artists. In the meantime, picnics and parties on the lake, over the lake and around the lake continue to delight the young people. The obsequies and festivities of the firemen give us processions and balls. Really this people don't seem to care, as far as the Government is concerned, "if school never keeps." For feasts, frolics and funerals New-Orleans surpasses any city of the same population. W. M. B.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says in a letter dated June 17: "All hands being agreed that CHASE is the only man who can prevent the election of a successful soldier, all Democrats are, in this vicinity at least, appealed to by those having the good of the country at heart, to work for his nomination. But will this powerful appeal be listened to by those who consider party of more importance than country? Very few days will now show us whether the Democratic Party rightfully understands its mission. Here in New-York the leaders are all willing to accept him as their candidate. They are not idle either, and have invited the Western and Southern Anti-Pendleton delegates to come on to this City at least a week before the meeting of the Convention, so as to have an interchange of views, and if possible to secure their hearty coöperation in what is now generally called the Chase movement. New-York atmosphere has done a good deal hitherto in changing the views of Western men in regard to commercial and social matters, and it may be quite possible that in the arena of politics that atmosphere may have the same effect. At least the experiment will be tried."

Mr. C. H. REEVE, one of the Indiana delegates to the New-York Convention, writes a long letter to the Chicago *Times*, in which he contends that Democracy should not be adulterated or contaminated. He says: "We, the common people, do not mean to be misled or imposed upon; neither scared or coaxed into the support of a man in whom we cannot implicitly trust. We do not mean to take the cast-off garments of any organization for our raiment, nor wear truth as a helmet shaped to the fancy of others. We shall make our own declarations at New-York. We shall speak briefly and to the point. We can do quite as well without our so-called leaders as they can without us; and I warn the great mass of voters everywhere to repudiate any and all men who seek to make us support men we cannot trust, or stand on a a platform that does not say what we mean, or says it in covert phraseology."

The Rochester *Union* affirms that "suffrage is not only not 'universal' according to the Democratic theory, but it is not, properly speaking, a principle; it is, rather, a privilege—a conventional privilege;" and then it says: "Mr. CHASE's platform would be a very good one if thus amended, and also made more specific as to taxation, national obligations and special privileges, and enlarged so as to assert the rights of citizens abroad and some other matters about which there is no disagreement. And if he were to profess his faith in this creed, avow himself henceforth a Democrat, and pledge himself to support any candidate placed upon the Democratic platform as he would expect support himself if successful, it *is possible* the Democratic Convention of July 4 *might, in a contingency*, nominate him, and that the Democratic masses would forgive him his sins and elect him."

Rev. GEO. BEEBE, the representative of Gosport, Isle of Shoals, in the New-Hampshire Legislature, is also the first selectman, the minister, the physician, the justice of the peace and the schoolmaster of that little town. He graduated at the University of New-York, is denominationally a Methodist, and has been on the Island about thirteen years, under a meagre patronage of a missionary society. He was in the Mexican war, under Gen. SCOTT, and was engaged in six of the severest engagements before the capture of the city. He held a sergeant's warrant, and was awarded a silver medal for meritorious conduct. In the recent war of the rebellion he acted as surgeon.

A call has been issued, signed by Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Gen. JOHN C. CALDWELL, Gen. SELDEN CONNOR, Gen. FRANK FESSENDEN, Gen. GEORGE L. BEAL, and about seventy-five others, who bore an honorable and conspicuous part in the war, calling upon the Union soldiers and sailors of Maine to meet in mass Convention at Portland, July 8, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX, and taking such other action as the best interests of the country require.

The Republican Central Committee in the Twenty-eighth District, appointed by the Convention opposed to the renomination of Mr. HART in 1866, has favorably replied to a circular of the Committee of the Hart Convention, asking for a mutual conference on the subject of calling a nominating Convention, with a view to harmonious action by the Republicans of the district. Both Committees are agreed as to the course proper to be pursued, and will in due time unite in a joint call.

The Albany *Argus* assures the Cincinnati *Inquirer* that the New-York Convention "will adopt no pettifogging rules; no special temporary platforms adapted to the necessities of a clique. Faction may dissolve and disperse it, but it cannot so control it." The *Argus* also predicts that any clique of politicians who shall attempt to embarrass the Convention, or to menace it, or dictate to it, will find themselves frowned down by the Democracy.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "Hon. CALEB CUSHING is now devoting his time and his great abilities to the interests of his clients, and seems to have withdrawn altogether from politics, but we believe his sympathies are, and for some years have been, with the Republican Party."

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, in a letter to Mr. SPALDING, regrets that he has declined a renomination to Congress, and expresses the hope that Mr. JAMES MASON, of Cleveland, will succeed him, "as he knows he will do honor to the great State of which they are so proud."

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, in accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Pennsylvania First District, said that he had as perfect and entire confidence in the election of a Conservative President as he had in anything that is to occur in the future.

A party of gentlemen who, after the Chicago Convention, went westward on an excursion to the terminus of the Pacific Railroad, raised a Grant and Colfax banner at the highest point on the line of the road, some miles west of Cheyenne.

Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio; Gen. SICKLES, of New York; and probably Gen. GARFIELD, of Ohio, will be present at the Maine Republican State Convention, to be held in Portland on the 8th of July.

Mr. WARNER M. BATEMAN, who has been mentioned as a possible nominee in the Ohio Second District for Congress, has announced in a card that he declines being a candidate.

The Chicago *Times* and the Cincinnati *Inquirer* take strong ground against the adoption of the two-thirds rule in the Democratic Presidential Convention.

The office of Superintendent of Registration for the State of Georgia, held by E. HULBERT, has been abolished by Gen. MEADE.

The Troy *Times* publishes an elaborate article urging the nomination of Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD for Governor.

Judge J. J. WINANS, of Xenia, Ohio, announces that he will not be a candidate for Congress.

The Haverhill (Mass.) *Banner*, a Democratic paper, urges the nomination of FRANKLIN PIERCE for President, and THOMAS A. HENDRICKS for Vice-President.

A Washington dispatch says that Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES positively declines being a candidate for Governor of New-York.

Hon. WILLIAM WILLIAMS has been nominated for Congress, without opposition, for the Tenth district of Indiana.

The Indiana delegation to the New-York Convention will insist upon the two-thirds rule, to advance the interests of Mr. HENDRICKS.

Judge GEORGE H. GILMER has been nominated for Congress by the Conservatives of the Fourth District of Virginia.

The majority of the delegates to the New-York Convention from Maine are known to be pledged to support PENDLETON.

Brief Suggestions to Southern Democrats.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* makes the following suggestions, apparently in all seriousness:

"If the Democratic party goes upon the ground '*Down with the Nigger*,' you incite somebody to raise him up. If you make this a rallying cry: '*That this is* EXCLUSIVELY *a white man's government*,' you induce somebody to put the whole '*nigger*' in. Hence the *Phœnix* suggests that these rallying cries be modified to suit circumstances and the Northern people, who won't exactly think as some North and South think. The *Phœnix* suggests this modification: for '*Down with the nigger*,' substitute, '*Negroes to your place*;' for '*This is exclusively a white man's government*, substitute, '*This is a white man's government, and decent negroes may come in*.'"

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to June 30.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.

Held by Ingalls, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Case on. No calendar.

SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1643—Egbert vs. Boehm.
1389—Gessert vs. Ostman.
1761—Lester vs. Fletcher.
1636—Kerr vs. O'Donnell.
1586—Furlong vs. Hickox.
1785—Droesbeck vs. Farta.
1728—Wetzlar vs. Levinson.
1819—Douglass vs. Hefflin.
1822—Hammett vs. Davis.
1824—Wardell vs. Boettger.
1826—Hart vs. New-Haven Steamboat Co.
1827—Burns vs. Bailey.
1828—Johnson vs. McCready.
1829—Rodgers vs. Shay.
1830—Roberts vs. How.
1831—Miles vs. Church of St. Anthony.
1833—Traub vs. Phillipson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
2—Bailey vs. Reed.
54—Spencer vs. Nichols.
67—Lejcal vs. Schuberth et al.
102—Fowler et al. vs. Lowenstein et al.
105—Milbank vs. Elmer.
116—The People, &c., vs. Birdsall.
131—Gimbrede vs. Gimbrede.
144—Evans vs. Easton.
145—Hamilton vs. Easton.
146—Backus vs. Easton.
168—Michon vs. Groux et al.
193—Michon vs. Groux et al.
211—Friend et al. vs. Midas.
247—Tobias vs. Cohn et al.
49—Tracy vs. Caille, Jr.
261—Bennett vs. Brainerd.
270—Jones vs. Bach.
271—Citizens' Mut. Ins. Co. vs. Stultz et al.
278—Bunnell vs. Holmes et al.
282—Duryee et al. vs. Stanley.
284—Meyer vs. National Ex. and Trans. Co.
Cal. No. 280—Hopkins vs. De Layalette.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION—APPROVAL BY THE EXECUTIVE—THE PRESIDENT NOT REQUIRED TO AFFIX THE DATE—THE ACT UNAFFECTED BY THE OMISSION—THE PROPER EVIDENCE OF APPROVAL.

Geo. A. Gardner, plaintiff in error, vs. Hiram Barney, Collector, &c.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court: The plaintiff in error entered at the Custom House in New-York on the 28th day of April, 1864, certain packages of tea, on which the defendant as Collector of Customs, required him to pay 20 cents per pound. This was done under protest of the plaintiff, who claimed that the lawful duty was only 15 cents per pound, as provided in the act of Aug. 5, 1861. The defendant relied on the act found in 12 U.S. statutes, 330, which purports to increase the duty on tea from 15 to 20 cents per pound, from and after date of its passage, and the single question to be decided in this case is, whether that bill had passed, or in other words, had become a law on or before the 28th of April, 1864, when the teas in question were entered. The date of the President's approval of the bill is undoubtedly the date at which it became a law, if it ever did. In the volume of statutes now before us, published in 1863, the approval is dated December 24, [1861;] but the figures 1861 are in brackets, by which it is understood that no such figures are found in the original enrolled act on file in the Department of State. And it is conceded that, on inspection, the roll shows on the face of the bill no other date for the approval of the President, than the day of the month already stated. It is not denied that the President's signature to the bill is genuine, and that he did approve it. The volume of the United States Statutes at Large, which contains this act, was published by authority the year before the entry was made of his tea by the plaintiff. The record kept in the office of the Secretary of State shows that this enrolled statute, with the President's approval on it, was filed in that office Dec. 26, 1861. The journal of the House of Representatives in Congress, shows that a message was received from the President, Jan. 6, 1862, stating that on the 24th day of the preceding month he had approved this bill, and that, if we can look to any of these sources of information, the Court can have no doubt but that the bill was in force as a statute at the time the duties on plaintiff's tea became chargeable. The whole of the very able and ingenious argument of counsel for the plaintiff, rests on these two propositions, as stated in his own language: "That the President alone can make the record which is to show the date of approval; and that if the President's record is defective in respect to the year when it is made, no resort can be had to extrinsic evidence to supply the defect." The first of these propositions assumes that no act of Congress can become a solid statute, unless some official written statement is found in it of the precise date when the President approved it, and that it is a part of the duty of the President to make this statement; a duty so important that, unless made by him, and by no one else, all the previous proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the approval of the President, and his signature attesting that approval, are all vain and nugatory. We should reasonably expect to find a duty so very important as this, the neglect of which is followed by such serious consequences, prescribed by some positive and express provision of the Constitution, or, at least, by some act of Congress. The only duty required of the President by the Constitution, in regard to a bill which he approves is, that he shall sign it. Nothing more. The simple signing of his name at the appropriate place, is the one act which the Constitution requires of him as the evidence of his approval, and upon the performance of this act, the bill becomes a law.

"Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated." "If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it." Here are two courses of action by the President in reference to a bill presented to him, each of which results in the bill becoming a law. One of them is by signing the bill within ten days, and the other is by keeping it ten days and refusing to sign it. Even in the event of his approving the bill, it is not required that he shall write on the bill the word approved, nor that he shall date it. If a date by the President is essential to the validity of the statute, it must be as essential when he retains the bill and fails to sign it as when he signs it. It is his action in retaining the bill for ten days which makes it a law, as much as it is in signing it. Yet, in the latter case, no evidence is required of the President either by the Constitution or in actual practice, to show that he has ever received or considered the bill. It is not possible, therefore, to hold that the Constitution either expressly or by just implication, imposes upon the President the duty of affixing a date to his signature to a bill. Nor does any act of Congress require him to do this. The act of Sept. 15, 1789, creating the Department of State, provides that whenever a bill or resolution or vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, having been approved and signed by the President of the United States, or not having been returned by him with his objections, shall become a law or take effect, it shall forthwith thereafter be received by the said Secretary from the President, and he shall carefully preserve the originals, and cause them to be recorded in books provided for that purpose. The act of July, 1838, simply dispenses with recording these statutes in a book. These statutes, so far from requiring the President to affix a date to the act of signing bills, provide another means of ascertaining when a statute takes effect, namely: by finding it on file in the office of the Secretary of State; for by this statute all such bills, orders, resolutions or votes of Congress as shall become laws, or shall take effect, are to be received from the President and filed in that office. The duty, then, of making such memorandums as shall show when they are received by this Department, in which the rolls are to remain permanently, and where alone they can be inspected, is much clearer than any such duty on the part of the President. As the only valuable purpose of having a date is to determine when the statute takes effect, it is reasonable that this should be made by the officer who receives it from the President, and who is to be the future custodian of the statute—who a one can give certified copies of it, and from whose office the legally authorized publisher receives the copy from which it is printed. If neither the Constitution nor the statutes impose this duty upon the President, we are equally unable to find anything in the practice of the English Parliament to sustain this view. The custom there, anciently, was for the enrolled bill, on receiving the assent of the King, generally given by commission in Parliament, to be delivered, with the statement of this fact indorsed on it, to the Clerk of Parliament. From thence transcripts were sent to the Sheriffs of the counties, who were ordered to proclaim them in their County Courts, where the transcripts were filed for reference. Since the art of printing this latter custom has been abandoned. But an act of 23d, Geo. III., chap. 15, requires the clerk of Parliament to indorse the date of the King's approval upon the roll of each statute, which is to be the date from which it shall take effect. (Bacon's Abridgement Stats., letter C.) The enactment of such a statute shows that no rule had previously existed, that the date was affixed by the King, or by the Commissioner who, in his name, gave his assent to the bill. The second proposition, that "if the President's record is defective in respect to the year when it is made no resort can be had to the extrinsic evidence to supply that defect," is still more at variance, both with principle and authority, than the one we have just considered. The statute under consideration is a public statute, as distinguished from a private statute. It is one of which the Courts take judicial notice, and, therefore, the use of the words "extrinsic evidence" is inappropriate. Such statutes are not proved as issues of fact, as private statutes are. But if we suppose the phrase to have been used to express the sources of information to which the Court may resort, the proposition is still inadmissible. In point of moral force in producing conviction in the mind that a bill was signed on a given day, there may be often found stronger evidence than the date accompanying the signature. It is general experience that mistakes are often made in such dates; so well is this understood, that the general rule of law that parol evidence cannot be received to contradict a written contract, does not apply to the date, which, though forming a part of the written instrument, may be contradicted whenever it is material to the issue to do so. So also written contracts, or other instruments having no date on their face, may have the time of their execution proved by parol or other competent testimony. It is believed that this principle would be applicable to any instrument in writing offered to a jury on an issue of fact, even if it were a private statute, always requiring, however, the best evidence of the date that exists. But the argument we are considering imposes upon the judges who are to take judicial notice of a statute, a more limited range of search for information than that which is open to a jury, when the rule of judicial notice, as we shall show hereafter, was adopted for the purpose of enlarging it.

The record of the Secretary of State of the time of filing such a paper, the journals of the two Houses of Congress, the message of the President, and other

circumstantial facts, may produce stronger conviction of the day and year in which the bill was signed, then the date affixed by the President. There is no reason, then, on sound principle why the Court should confine itself to the date made by the President, or, if he has made none, should subject all other sources of knowledge. The judicial notice of the Court must extend not only to the existence of the statute, but to the time at which it takes effect and to its true construction. This view of the subject is well supported by authority.

Here the Court cite and comment on Dwarris on Statutes, 467; Sir Matthew Hale's History of the Common Law, pages 14 to 16; 1 Kent's Commentaries, 460; Sedgwick on Statutes and Constitutional Law, 34; 4 Hill, sec. 84; 1 Druid, 9; 19 Ill., 283; 14 Ill., 297; 10 Harris, Penn., 378; 20 Ver., 656; 2 Minn., 300; 2 Cal., 151; and Prime's case, 8 Coke's R., 28, and it is then said in conclusion: We are of opinion, therefore, on principle as well as authority, that whenever a question arises in a court of law of the existence of a statute, or of the time when a statute took effect, or of the precise terms of a statute, the judges who are called upon to decide it have a right to resort to any source of information which in its nature is capable of conveying the judicial mind to a clear and satisfactory answer to such question, always seeking first for that which in its nature is most appropriate, unless the positive law has enacted a different rule. Judgment affirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 27, 1868.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113¼	300	Mariposa Pf.	8⅝
80,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	113⅝	200	Bruns. C. L. Co.	8½
800	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107	100	do	8⅜
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	75⅛	200	Adams Ex.	52
10,000	do	75⅝	25	do	53
20,000	do	75	100	do s60	51⅛
2,000	do	74⅞	100	do	51⅞
1,000	do	74⅜	100	Wells-Fargo Ex s30	26
80,000	do bet. call s10	74⅛	300	do	26½
60,000	do	74½	1	Am. Ex. Co.	46½
20,000	do	74¼	5	do	43
20,000	do 2d call	74⅜	10	do	42⅛
95,000	do s10	74⅛	100	U. S. Ex. bet. call.	46
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c. bet. call	76	100	Mer. U. Ex.	25
1,600	Vir. 6s, New	58	200	do	24⅝
2,000	Vir. St. 6's, x-c.	59	100	do	24½
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, x-c	77⅛	20	do	24⅝
2,000	do	77⅞	300	N. Y. Cen.	135⅜
2,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	101½	100	Erie R. P.	76
5,000	Alt. & T.H. Inc.	82½	1200	Erie R.	71⅝
1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	98⅝	100	do b3	71½
500	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M	80	130	Reading R.	105
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	95	1400	do	105⅛
12,000	N.Y. & N.H.B., 6s	97⅛	200	do	105⅞
1,000	Tol. Pe. & W. 1st West. Div.	82	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	93½
5,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M., bet. call	78	400	do	93
20	Fourth National	105	200	Clev. & Pitts.	90⅜
10	Am. Ex. Bank	121	300	do	90⅝
28	Del. & Hud. Ca.	134⅛	200	C. & N. W. R.	70⅝
100	do s60	134⅛	550	do	71
14	North Riv. Bk.	108½	30	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	79⅝
400	Canton Co.	50	100	do	79¾
400	West. U. Tel.	35	200	Clev. & Tol.	104⅛
50	do	34⅞	40	do	104
100	Quicksilver	23⅜	200	Chic. & R. I.	105¼
700	do	23⅛	100	do	105⅜
100	do b30	23½	50	do	105½
200	Pacific Mail	102⅛	5	Chic. B. & Q. R.	154
520	do	102¾	300	M. & St. P.	67
900	do	102⅝	500	Mil. & St.P. Pf.	79
100	do s60	101½	100	Tol., W. & W.	48⅛
			100	do	48⅛
			100	P., Ft. W. & C.	112¾
			300	do	112⅞
			1500	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅛
			100	H. & St. J. Pf.	88
			100	Rens. & Sar. R.	95⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2,400	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 Small	111½	10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 3d Ser.	110
3,000	U.S. 5-20s, C. '65 New	113⅜			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26¼	300	P., F. W. & C.	113
100	do s30	26	400	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅝
100	do s30	25¾	800	M. S. & N. I.	93
10	Amer. Ex.	46	500	do	92⅞
100	U. S. Ex.	46⅝	200	do b10	93
200	Mer. U. Ex.	25	300	do b3	93
100	Quicksilver	24	200	do c	92⅞
400	do	23¾	1200	Clev. & Pitts.	90⅝
100	Pacific Mail	101¾	200	do b10	90⅜
100	do	101⅞	400	do	90¾
600	do	102	800	Cl. & Tol.	101½
2200	do	102⅛	400	do	101½
100	do b10	102¼	3200	Chi. R. I. & P.	105⅜
1200	do	102¼	200	do b10	105½
500	do	102⅜	500	do	105½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b3	135⅝	200	do	105⅝
100	do	135⅝	200	do c	105⅛
2100	Erie R.	71⅞	300	Chi. & N. W.	71
800	Reading R.	105⅛	300	do	70⅞
1500	do	105¼	200	do	70¾
200	do s5	105⅛	500	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	79¾
400	do c	105¼	600	do	79⅞
200	Tol., W. & W.	48	100	do b3	79⅞
200	Alt. & T. H.	43	200	do c	79¾
200	Mil. & St. P.	66⅞	100	do b10	79⅞
150	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	106	100	Mariposa Pf	8⅜
900	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

400	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26⅛	400	Hud. R. R.	140¼
200	do	26	200	do b10	140¼
500	Adams Ex.	52¼	800	Reading R.	105⅞
200	Am. Ex.	44	1200	do	105¾
800	U. S. Ex.	46½	200	Mil. & St. P.	67¼
200	do	46¼	900	do	67⅜
200	do	46	100	do s60	66¾
900	Mer. U. Ex.	24½	100	do s10	67⅛
800	do	24⅜	59	do	66
100	Quick. Min.	23	100	do b30	67⅛
300	do	22¾	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79
200	do	22½	400	do	78⅞
200	do	22¼	800	Ohio & M. R.	30⅛
50	do	22½	200	do b3	30⅝
800	do	22	200	do c	30⅝
300	do	22⅛	300	Chic. & Alton R.	138
100	do	21⅞	1200	M. S. & N. I.	92⅝
200	do b3	22	500	Clev. & Pitts.	90⅝
600	Pacific Mail	102½	800	Clev. & Tol.	105
10	do	102	600	do	105⅛
300	do	102⅜	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	105
600	West. U. Tel.	24½	500	do	104⅞
1200	N. Y. Cen.	135⅞	100	do b10	104⅞
2800	Erie R.	71¼	800	Chi. & N. W.	71⅜
1200	do b3	71⅝	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	79⅞
200	do	71⅝	100	do s15	79⅝
100	do b10	71⅝	200	do	79¾
500	do b3	71½	100	Brunswick L. Co.	8⅜

MONDAY, June 29—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 27, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,386,428
Decrease in Specie	1,371,530
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,285,721
Increase in Deposits	2,817,820
Decrease in Circulation	70,399

	June 29, 1867.	June 27, 1868.	June 20, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital.	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital.	$82,520,200	$83,420,200	$83,470,200
Loans	242,547,954	276,504,036	274,117,608
Gold and Gold Notes	7,768,996	7,753,300	9,124,839
Other L. Tend'r	70,174,755	73,853,308	72,561,582
Deposits	186,213,257	214,302,207	211,484,887
Circulation	33,542,560	34,048,721	34,119,120
In Sub-Tres'y	132,459,170	93,902,750	95,636,220

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	June 20.	June 27.	June 29, 1867.
On deposits	$211,484,387	$214,302,207	$186,213,257
Circulation	34,119,120	34,048,721	33,542,560
Total	$245,603,507	$248,350,928	$219,757,817
25 ₽ cent. would be	$61,400,876	$62,087,732	$54,939,454
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	81,686,412	81,606,603	77,943,751
Excess	$20,285,536	$19,518,871	$23,004,297

There is nothing very remarkable in the changes in the present Bank return from last Monday. The Specie averages continue to feel the continued Export movement of Gold. To this movement last week the California arrival of Monday contributed about a million of dollars. The Bank averages of Gold will be replenished this week by the Interest disbursements from the Treasury Office. There is a further accumulation of Greenbacks, and the present total is $3,678,000 ahead of the same week last year, the Deposits being $28,000,000 and the Loans $36,000,000 higher than at that time.

The following are the City Bank half yearly Dividends for the first of July, thus far advertised:

Banks.	Rate.	Banks.	Rate.
America	5	Chatham	8
Park	7	Gold Exchange	5
Tradesmen's	6	Marine	6
Eighth National	5	Central National	5
Ninth National	5	Merchants' Exchange	5
People's	5	Hanover	5
Butchers' and Drovers'	5	Importers'	5
Commerce	5	North River	4
Continental	4	Tenth National	4
Atlantic	5	Eleventh Ward	4
Phoenix	4	North America	4
East River	4	M. and Manufacturers'	4
Irving	4	Grocers'	4
New-York	5	Fourth National	5
Metropolitan	5	Fifth National	5
Shoe and Leather	5	Mechanics'	5
Market	5	Merchants'	5
New-York Exchange	5	Bull's Head, (quar)	4
Citizens'	5		

These divisions of profit give to the stockholders of the above Banks about $2,750,000.

The following is the text of the new Tax Bill, as it left the House of Representatives on Saturday, in regard to Bank Capital, Circulation and Deposits. It will be noticed that *Certified Checks* are made taxable as Circulation. Whether this includes the heavy daily sums of certifications, not really designed to circulate as Money, but made for the convenience of clearing differences between the Banks the following morning, or not, ought to be explained in the Bill before it is perfected in the Senate. If it be intended to tax such Checks, then the Stock Exchange Brokers of both Boards have made a grave mistake in not carrying out the purpose of the new Bankers' and Brokers' Association of a Clearing House of their own, as the Gold Brokers did in establishing the Gold Exchange Bank. The present daily average of exchanges or clearances between the City Banks through their Clearing House is about $80,000,000, about three-fourths of which are in Certified Checks, and the remainder in Country Bank drafts not certified. To pay a Government tax upon this large sum would, of course, render the accounts of the Stock Brokers unprofitable, if not wholly undesirable to the Banks. It may be a question whether the system of certifications, as now so extensively practiced, ought to be longer continued. In seasons of Money pressure, it undoubtedly aggravates the difficulties and distrust that attend the adjustment of the daily accounts of the Stock Brokers, after a sudden change in the Money market, or failures or panics on the Stock Exchange. If $80,000,000 Bank Exchanges are adjusted with $3,500,000 or $4,000,000 of Money, and $50,000,000 Gold transactions with $1,500,000 or $2,000,000 Gold and Currency, it is difficult to understand why the Stock Exchange should resist, as many of its members now do, the inauguration of the same sort of machinery for the easy and convenient adjustment of their own daily transactions.

"There shall be a tax of one-twelfth of one per centum per month upon the average amount of the deposits of money, other than public money of the United States, subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposit, or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future day, with any person, bank, association, company or corporation engaged in the business of banking; and a tax of one-quarter of one per centum each month on the average amount of all deposits of public money in their possession to the credit of the Treasurer or any disbursing officer of the United States; and a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per centum each month upon the capital of any bank, association, company or corporation engaged in the business of banking and on the capital employed by any person in the business of banking, beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds; and a tax of one-sixth of one per centum each month upon the average amount of circulation issued by any banking association, corporation, company or person, including as circulation all certified checks and all notes and other obligations calculated or intended to circulate or to be used as money, but not including that in the vaults of the bank or redeemed and on deposit for said bank."

The general Trade of the past week was unusually dull, even for the closing week in June. The Customs Duties paid on both Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise were light, and the Export movement of Domestic Produce below a fair average. Money keeps very cheap and in easy supply; but this fact is no temptation to the Merchants of sound credit to put out their paper with freedom, in the absence of active trade. The Banks have partially increased their loans, but mainly in the line of the Public Funds of the United States, which they purchase on their own account or lend upon to the Stock Exchange Brokers. The Funds have varied but slightly in prices since Saturday week, but there is decreased activity in the dealings, while on the other hand there was a sudden revival of active speculation, near the close of the week, in the New-York and Western Railways, and a continued large movement in the Border State Bonds.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,363,829, against the total entries of $4,370,547 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,670,477, against $3,928,644 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,580,144, against $1,140,098 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,660,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,122 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,280.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to June 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,260	March	$25,213,380
August	23,732,000	April	21,397,805
September	20,681,540	May	21,673,054
October	18,075,697	June 6	4,259,340
November	15,689,688	June 13	5,013,085
December	13,112,564	June 20	4,486,008
January	15,281,997	June 27	5,363,829
February	20,402,462		
Total since July 1			$237,392,667
Against same time 1867			268,320,436
Decrease since July 1			$30,927,769

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to June 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,066,861	March	$13,563,450
August	12,867,383	April	14,739,210
September	12,002,449	May	15,333,559
October	17,451,221	June 3	2,692,824
November	20,675,515	June 10	2,546,370
December	14,057,986	June 17	2,359,561
January	14,443,327	June 24	2,670,477
February	14,021,585		
Total since July 1			$173,518,752
Against same time 1867			176,406,091
Decrease since July 1			$4,887,339
Gold, June 27, 1868			140⅛ ₽ cent.
Gold, June 29, 1867			138⅜ ₽ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	March	$3,694,912
August	1,714,596	April	6,095,179
September	3,201,959	May	15,936,231
October	1,182,081	June 6	3,575,594
November	1,733,261	June 13	2,967,321
December	6,854,548	June 20	1,850,432
January	7,349,825	June 27	2,530,144
February	4,203,829		
Total since July 1			$75,409,749
Against same time 1867			41,371,932
Increase since July 1			$34,037,817

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	March	$3,196,196
August	3,983,650	April	3,797,439
September	2,615,950	May	4,302,656
October	1,847,106	June 5	1,001,920
November	1,038,058	June 11	200,000
December	2,186,922	June 13	658,758
January	3,071,619	June 22	1,063,050
February	4,132,576	June 27	118,108
Total since July 1			$35,923,720
Against same time 1867			38,338,762
Decrease since July 1			$2,415,042

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,305,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,986	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,244	December	1,438,753
January	7,204,690	January	16,046,501
February	9,736,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,376
June 6	2,122,000	June 6	667,000
June 13	1,761,000	June 13	620,000
June 20	1,923,000	June 20	233,000
June 27	1,600,800	June 27	203,000
Total	$112,789,794	Total	$73,428,637
To date, 1867	122,667,016	To date, 1867	54,218,392

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		June 29, '67.
American Gold Coin	140⅛@140⅛	138⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅜@113⅛	110⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	114⅛@114	110⅜
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	110@109⅞	106⅜
U. S. 5 ₽ cents. 10-40s	106⅛@107⅛@107⅛	100⅜
New-York Central	134⅝@135⅝	104⅜
Erie	69⅜@68⅜@71⅞@70⅞	66⅜
Rock Island	105⅛@106	93⅜
Michigan Southern	91⅜@92⅞	78
Hudson River	141@140⅜	109⅜
Northwestern	65⅜@71⅜@70⅞	43⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	111⅜@113	100⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90⅜@90⅜	85⅜
Reading	101⅜@106	102⅜
Northwestern Preferred	77⅜@80@79⅜	64⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅜@31⅜@30⅜	24⅜
Pacific Mail	99⅜@102⅜@102⅜	140⅜
Western Union Telegraph	37⅜ with div.@34⅜x.d.	44⅜
St. Paul Preferred	78@79	59⅜
St. Paul Common	65⅜@67⅜	40⅜

The sales of Gold were a fraction easier than on Friday, viz.: 140⅛@140⅛@140@140⅛ ₽ cent. A small bonus is still made for the use of Gold for Cash delivery. The Treasury Office is now busily engaged in taking the receipts of the holders of the Registered United States Stocks, and verifying the schedules of Coupons for the 1st of July Interest, and on Monday and Tuesday a large amount of Checks on the Gold Department of the Office will be issued payable on Wednesday, July 1. The present is by far the heaviest Dividend period for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, in the experience of the Office, owing to the recent increase in the United States 5-20s of 1867, July and January interest, in exchange for the 7.30 ₽ Cent. Currency Notes. The Office received during the week $1,660,000 for Customs. The Export of Gold and Silver by the steamers of the day amounts to $958,014, making for the whole week $2,530,134. The Banks lose on their Specie averages of the week $1,371,000, and gain in Greenbacks $1,285,000. Their Loans are increased $2,386,000, and their general Deposit line $2,817,000. Money closed easy at from 3 to 5 ₽ cent. to the Brokers, on call.

The Public Funds on the Stock Exchange left off rather better than on Friday, although in the early part of the day the feeling was dull, and some few of the operators were experimenting, with small sums, for a decline in prices. The latest sales of the new 5-20s, 1867, were at 114⅛; of the old of 1862, 113⅛; of the 10-40s, 107⅛, and the price bid for more. On the State Bond list there was a heavy pressure to sell new Tennesses, chiefly for delivery 10@15@30 days ahead. The cash price fell from 76 down to 74⅛ ₽ cent. The North Carolinas were firm and Virginias and Missouris steady. The Railway Share market was much excited on the New-York and Western Roads and Philadelphia and Reading. The Northwest Stocks sold up to 71⅛@½ for the Common and 80 ₽ cent. for the Preferred, ex-dividend. Reading sold as high as 106; New-York Central at 135⅞ and Erie at 71⅛@70⅞ ₽ cent. There was a large business done at the morning Boards of the Exchange and also in the Long Room, up to 3:30 P. M., and the general market closed firm.

At 3:30 P. M., the hour for closing the Stock Exchange on Saturdays, including the Long Room, the following quotations were made as compared with the last prices of Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	107	107⅛	Virginia 6s	58⅛	59
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113	113⅛	Missouri	94⅛	94⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	113⅝	114	Northwest	69⅞	70⅝
N. Y. Central	135⅛	135⅜	N. West Pref	79½	79⅝
Erie	70⅝	70⅞	Rock Island	105⅞	105
Hudson	140	140⅛	Fort Wayne	112⅛	113
Reading	104⅞	106	W. U. Telegraph	34⅞	34⅞
Mich. Southern	92⅜	92⅝	St. Paul Pref	79	79
Ohio and Miss	30⅛	30⅜	St. Paul Com	66⅛	67⅛
Pittsburgh	90⅝	90⅝	Pacific Mail	101⅞	102⅛
Toledo	104⅛	105⅛	American Gold	140⅛	140⅜
Tenn 6s, new	76	74⅞	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ₽ cent. reg. '81	113	5-20 coup., 1867	114
500 & 1,000, 1881	117⅛	5 ₽ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅛	10-40 reg.	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅛	7 3-10 2d series	109⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛	7 3-10 3d series	109⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	113⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101⅛
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	111	Illinois war loan	101⅛
N. Y. 7 ₽ c. Canal, 1870	102	Michigan 6 ₽ c., 1873	96
N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, 1872	101⅛	Michigan 6 ₽ c., 1878	95⅛
N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, 1873	101⅛	Michigan 6 ₽ c., 1883	95⅛
N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ₽ c., ex c.	76
N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, 1875	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ₽ c. n. bds	74⅞
N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, 1877	101⅛	Virginia 6s., ex c.	58⅝
N. Y. 5 ₽ c. Canal, 1878	101⅛	Virginia 6s, new bds	58
N. Y. 5 ₽ c. Canal, 1874	98⅛	Georgia 6s	89⅛
N. Y. 5 ₽ c. Canal, 1875	95	Georgia 7s, new bonds	98
N. Y. 5 ₽ c. Canal, 1876	94	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	77⅜
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101⅛	N. C. 6s, new bonds	76½
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri 6s	94⅛
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Mo 6s H. & St. Jo. iss	94⅛
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Louisiana 6s	65
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	California 7s	133
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The Merchants' Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ₽ cent.* The Bull's Head Bank a quarterly Dividend of *four ₽ cent.* The Fifth National, half-yearly, *five ₽ cent.* The New-York Exchange, half-yearly, *six ₽ cent.*:

New-York	135	Bank of the Republic	119
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants'	122	Hanover	117
Mechanics'	126	Grocers'	118
Union	118	East River	102½
America	140	Nassau	105
City	200	Shoe and Leather	117
Phenix	108	Corn Exchange	130
North River	108	St. Nicholas	110
Tradesmen's	143	Marine	150
National	115	Commonwealth	112
Merchants' Exch'ge	111	Park	150
Seventh Ward	122	Central National	106½
Mechanics' B'k Ass	120	First National	211
Ocean	108	Fourth National	105
American Exchange	121	Tenth National	x 98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	103⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 7's con. 1876	133⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	133⅛	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	101
Erie 1st M., Ex	103	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	102½
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	97	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	98⅛
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	104
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	88	Morris & Essex 1st M	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	102⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M	89
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	104
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	99	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	101
Harlem, 1st M	100⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	100⅛
Mich. C. 8 ₽ c. '69-'72	111⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	106⅛
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	100
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d M	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	94
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	98	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	101⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M	91⅛
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c. 1870	118	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M	97	Chi. & Alton 1st M	104
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	86	Chi. & Alton Inc	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	81⅛	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	73
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	98
Con. ₽ cent. ex bds	91	Ohio & Miss. Con	90⅛
Con. 7 ₽ cent. 1st M	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	96
Del. L. & W. 2d M	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	89
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	94
Tol. & W. 2d Mort	82⅛	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M	79⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

Although there was an additional rise of 5 ₽ cent. in Reading during the week, it will be noticed by our comparative table that the price is still 3⅛ ₽ cent. below the sales this time last year, while, without a single exception, all the New-York and Western Roads are much higher, many of them from 10 to 20@25 ₽ cent. above the closing transactions in June, 1867.

Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, dismissed the complaint of certain parties against the Chicago and Northwestern Company, and vacated the preliminary injunction against the payment of the Dividends of the Company on the Common and Preferred Stocks.

The Court (says our law reporter) gave an elaborate opinion, and concludes by saying the motion is denied, and the temporary injunction is vacated. The Judge holds that there is no propriety in enjoining the defendants. There is no debt due to plaintiffs; they have no claim for redress of any wrong, and their only ground for asking an injunction is a supposed error on the part of the Directors in making dividends.

Among other things, Judge INGRAHAM holds that the Company have power to increase both common and preferred stock at will; that the issuing of stock for dividends is more advantageous for the stockholders than the paying of dividends in money and the sale of stock in the market to raise the money to pay such dividends. Also that declarations by one board of stockholders that it will not increase the stock are not binding on subsequent boards. There is no fraudulent intent shown, and the State Courts have no operative jurisdiction.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

The first mortgage 7 per cent. Fifty-year Gold Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company are now selling at 95 per cent. of their par value in currency. Interest is payable semi-annually the first of February and first of August, either in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

Each Bond is for $1,000 or £200 sterling, and both principal and interest are payable in Gold Coin.

The Bonds are amply secured on over 20,000 acres of exceedingly valuable coal lands and upon 200 miles of railroad traversing the finest portion of Illinois. The Company propose to do the ordinary business of a railroad, and also to mine and sell coal on the plan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

The convertibility of the Bonds into stock gives the holders the prospect of realizing the large profits which have been made in the Illinois Central and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies, as there can be no doubt that the future of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Company will be equal in profit to either of these Companies.

Twenty-five miles of the division between the Chicago and Northwestern and the Rock Island roads are now graded and ready for the superstructure; and the whole division of fifty miles crossing the coal fields, and giving an outlet to the coal, will be in full operation by Jan. 1, 1869.

It should be observed that there is a present and urgent demand for all the coal the Company can produce, and at prices which will pay a large profit.

The Bonds are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and St. Louis Railroad Company, No. 12 Wall-st.—The undersigned invites proposals for 4,000 TONS RAILROAD IRON, 50 lbs. to the yard, to be delivered within thirty to sixty days, at New-York or Chicago. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, 1868, on the (joint) bonds of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Companies will be paid at maturity at the banking office of J. B. TILFORD & CO., No. 9 New-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 27, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	164	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	5,403	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	150	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	475	Cut Meats, pkgs.	198
Wheat, bushels	4,208	Lard, pkgs.	25
Corn, bushels	103,140	Beer, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	600	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	92,177	Petroleum, bbls.	5,083

ASHES—Have been inactive and heavy at $8 25@$8 87 for Pots, and $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs. Stock in warehouse 701 bbls.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for most kinds at drooping prices, including Java at 22¼c.@23¼c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15¼c.@16¾c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¾c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 14¼c.@15¼c.; St. Domingo, 14¼c.@15c., all in gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been very firm in price, but less active, to-day. Sales have been made of 1,823 bales, including 1,103 bales to spinners, 510 bales to speculators, and 210 bales to shippers. The week's business, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this date, notice thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular, but under the improved Liverpool advices, and an active spinning demand, closes firm at an advance of 1¼ cents ₽ pound from the lowest quotations of the week. The total sales for the week have been 12,347 bales, including 8,308 bales to spinners, 2,879 bales to speculators, and 1,160 bales for export. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering on the market, but Low Middlings and above are in demand, and are taken readily at the quotations. The receipts at the ports are so small that the stock of Cotton is being rapidly reduced, and we shall need an early and good Cotton crop this season to give us stock enough to supply the demand and prevent higher prices. The advices of the growing Cotton crop continue very good, and show the crop to be from two to three weeks in advance of the crop of last year. The exports from this port for the week have been 861 bales, including to Liverpool 536 bales, Hamburg 225 bales, Bremen 100 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₽ lb.	27	27⅛	27⅛@27¼
Good Ordinary	28	28⅛	28⅛@28¼
Low Middling	30	30⅛	30⅛@30¼
Middling	31⅛	31¼	32 @32¼
Good Middling	33	33⅛	33⅛@33¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	5,122
Receipts last week	3,657
Receipts preceding week	3,625
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	361,358
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	587,080
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	811
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	213,988
Exports since Sept. 1	367,279
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,161,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,805,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,653,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,420,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	117,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	230,000

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$7 40; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 70@$8 60; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 60@$9 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 80@$9 50 ₽ bbl. We quote.

Superfine State and Western	$6 70@$7 40
Extra State	7 70@ 9 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 65@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 80@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 55@13 25
Extra Genesee	9 65@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75@16 00

Southern Flour continues inactive at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., at $8 90@$10 50 for very poor to fair, and $10 50@$16 for fair to very superior extra, ₽ bbl. California Flour has been in less demand at rather easier prices; sales have been reported of 1,150 sacks at $10 15@$12 75 for extras, ₽ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is quite heavy at $8@$10 30 for inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Corn Meal has been in moderate demand at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey, $5 60@$6 for Western, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 30 @$5 35 for City, $6 25 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and quoted irregular. Sales have been reported of 36,500 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 50; choice No. 1 Spring at $2 15; fair ordinary No. 2 Spring at $2; White Genesee at $2 65; White Southern at $2 65@$2 68; White California at $2 60@$2 75 ₽ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and has declined materially; hence it has been more freely dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last, of 112,000 bushels at $1@$1 04 for New Mixed Western, closing at $1 03 as the best bid for prime; $1 08 for White Western; $1 09½ for Yellow Western; and $1 10@$1 11 for White Southern ₽ bushel. Rye has been dull and heavy at $1 70@$1 80 ₽ bushel. Nothing new in Barley. Of Barley Malt, 3,100 bushels were reported sold at $2 35@$2 40 ₽ bushel. Oats have been more freely offered and purchased at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 143,000 bushels Western at 81½@82½, in store and afloat, ₽ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of grain-boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours ending 10 A. M., June 26, 1868: Patrick Bowen, Buffalo, oats, &c.; John Austin, Buffalo, corn; William J. Townsley, Buffalo, corn; J. H. Reade, Buffalo, corn; Meteor, Buffalo, corn; Racu, Buffalo, corn; A. M. Gray, Buffalo, oats; Amos Stacy, Oswego, oats and wheat; Monitor, Buffalo, oats, &c.; James V. D. Westfall, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Anna Harmon, Buffalo, corn; C. R. Davis, Buffalo, corn; Tom Reid, Buffalo, corn; R. E. Sherlock, Buffalo, corn; Luther M. Norton, Buffalo, oats; C. V. Houghton, Buffalo, corn; Midway, Buffalo, oats; John R. Weld, Oswego, wheat and flour; Franklin Lake, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Horicon, Buffalo, corn; B. F. Bruce, Jr., Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair supply and rather limited request at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 70c.@95c. for short and long ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request and quite heavy, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₽ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₽ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 30,538 hides; sales, 28,300 Hides and 125 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 9,200 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 21@21½ lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 1,400 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20@20½ lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry California, 21@23½ lbs., 19½c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 900 Dry Tampico, 21½ lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Matamoras, 22½ lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Mexican, 24½ lbs., private terms; 3,400 Dry Mexican Kips, 11½ lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., 22½c., currency; 700 Dry Texas Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 300 New-Orleans, 16 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Wet Salted Para, 50 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted Florida, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,400 City Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 13c., currency; 125 bales Calcutta Buffalo, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 123,200 (same time last year, 94,000—year before 378,500) and 100 bales, as follows: 118,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Monvideo and Corrientes, 1,500 Dry California, 1,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 700 West Indies, 500 Dry Maracaibo, 1,500 Dry Mexican and Texas, 100 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The activity in Sole has been quite marked this week, and prices have been on the advance, with receipts of only 30,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 9c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand at drooping prices, including Porto Rico at 47½c.@70c.; Cuba at 33c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request as a rule, since our last, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46½c. ₽ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 75; Resin at $2 90@$9 50 ₽ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 75@$5 25; Pitch at $3 50 ₽ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and heavy, including Whale at 82c.@83c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25 @$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 07@$1 10; Olive, $2 50 ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been less sought after at 16½c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21½c. for do. in bbls.; 29c.@33c. for Refined, in bond, and 33c.@35c. for Refined, free, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of only 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $28@$28 20, closing at $28 12½ regular for New Western Mess; $27 75@$28 for old Mess; $24@$24 25 for Prime Mess, $27@$27 25 for thin Mess; and $22 50@$23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. Cut Meats have been dull and inactive at former rates. Sales equal to 180 pkgs. at 15½c.@17c. for Hams, 19c. for extra do., and 12c.@13c. for Shoulders, also 19c.@20½c. for bagged Hams, ₽ lb. Bacon has been inactive and nominal. Lard continues dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 475 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@18c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 16½c. for prime steam ₽ lb. Sales were also made of 250 tcs. prime steam, August delivery, buyer's option, at 17½c. ₽ lb. Beef is very quiet at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including Prime Mess at $28@$33, and India Mess at $32@$36 ₽ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $25@$35 for State and Western, ₽ bbl. Butter has been in less demand. Cheese has been in request. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₽ lb.	30	@35
Pennsylvania, ₽ lb., fresh pails	30	@35
State, firkins, ₽ lb.	34	@36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ₽ lb.	30	@35
Welsh tubs, ₽ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve, tubs, ₽ lb.	29	@31
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₽ lb.	25	@30
Western Reserve, firkins, ₽ lb.	29	@31
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₽ lb.	25	@30

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Factory and Farm, first quality, ₽ lb.	15	@16
Factory and Farm, second quality, ₽ lb.	10	@14
Pineapple, ₽ lb.	12	@15

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₽ lb.	14¼	@15¾
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₽ lb.	11	@13½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₽ lb.	14	@14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₽ lb.	9	@12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6	@ 9

SKINS—Have been held above the views of buyers, and have been less active. We quote: Honduras Deer, 45c.; San Juan, 42c.@44c.; Bolivar, 29c.@30c.; Sisal, 46c.@48c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.; Chagres, 45c.; Puerto Cabello, 37c.@39c.; Para, 44c, gold, ₽ lb.; Tampico Goat, 52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 28c.@32c.; Payta, 30c.@32c., gold, ₽ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@42½c., currency; Cape, 42½c.@47½c., currency, and Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

SUGARS—Have been quoted steady on a moderate trade; sales have been reported since our last of 850 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@12½c. ₽ lb.; and 110 boxes Havana at 11½c.@12½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars are in light demand at from 14c.@16½c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 38,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@17½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11c. ₽ lb.

TOBACCO—The reported sales since our last have been 71 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@17c.; 30 bales Havana on private terms; 250 cases State Seed at 7½c.@9½c. ₽ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day, with 508 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 22,500 bushels Corn and Wheat by steam at 5½c.@5½c. ₽ bushel.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

ROMAN SCARFS,

TIES AND SASHES.

UNIQUE SCARF RINGS

AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.

BALBRIGGAN AND BALMORAL

HOSIERY.

SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES.

With an elegant and extensive variety of

FASHIONABLE

FURNISHING

GOODS,

Will be found at

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,

Have constantly on hand a large stock of

MOSQUITO NETS

OF UMBRELLA, STANDARD AND

other new and improved models, in

WHITE AND PINK LACE

and Gauze. Also a full assortment of

MOSQUITO BARS AND LACES,

in pink, white and blue, every width,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

SELLING OFF,

Previous to

REMOVING.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

HAVE GREATLY REDUCED

The prices of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

CLOAKINGS,

GLOVES, &c.,

wishing to clear out stock before removing to Union-square.

No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER

GREAT BARGAINS.

Previous to taking their half-yearly inventory, in

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.

GRENADINES and GAZE DE SOIES,

SUIT MATERIALS

in great variety;

SUMMER SHAWLS,

WATERPROOF GARMENTS,

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

LAMA LACE SHAWLS,

&c., &c.

CANAL, COR. MERCER-ST.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, June 29,

300 PIECES

RICH PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,

30 cents per yard, (recently sold at 50c.)

500 PIECES FIRST QUALITY

FRENCH JACONETS,

THE LATEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS,

ONLY 30 CENTS PER YARD.

CANAL, COR. MERCER-ST.

LLAMA LACE POINTS.

LLAMA LACE POINTS.
PARASOL COVERS.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
OUR NEW ASSORTMENT
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
$1 PER PAIR, WARRANTED.
LADIES' COTTON AND LISLE-THREAD HOSE.
REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
WE OFFER EVERY ARTICLE AT AN EXCEEDINGLY SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
MANY THINGS WILL BE FOUND QUITE AS CHEAP AS IN GOLD TIMES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

AT JACKSON'S,

No. 551 BROADWAY.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, A FULL LINE OF BLACK GRENADINES, HERNANIS, FLORENTINES, BAREGES, TAMISE CLOTHS, MALTESE CLOTHS, CRAPE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., &c., IN ALL WIDTHS. ALSO, SOME EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, CONSISTING OF PONGEES, BAREGES, SERGES, WASH POPLINS, SEASIDE POPLINS, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., 4s., 5s., 6s., PER YARD. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAID STRIPED AND CHENE MOHAIR GOODS FROM $3 TO $4 PER DRESS.

SUITS MADE UP AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. HANDSOME BONNETS FROM $5 TO $8.

N.B.—ONE CASE OF BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, 62½c. PER YARD. THESE GOODS ARE GOOD VALUE AT $1.

ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies can find a large lot of COLORED GAITERS at $1 per pair at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

WE HAVE

NEW RIBBONS TO-DAY,

EVERY WIDTH AND SHADE.

ALSO, LINES OF

BROCADED AND FANCY RIBBONS

at 8c., 10c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 31c. per yard and upward.

SILK PARASOLS AND SUN-SHADES,

63c., 75c. 88c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, and upward.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN COLORED LACES, every width.

FROSTED LACES, FULL ASSORTMENT,

at 50c. per yard.

LACES, VAILS—PRICES DOWN!!

Clearing out all our stock of

EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS, COLLARS, CUFFS and SETS, at 50 cents on the dollar.

CHEAP LINES OF GLOVES, HOSIERY AND SILK MITS, DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, every width and shade.

DRESS BUTTONS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, &c., &c.

NEW CORSETS FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE, very cheap.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS AND CORDED SILKS, everything desirable.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

OVER SEVENTY THOUSAND NEW STRAW HATS, BLOOMERS AND BONNETS, for Boys, Misses and Ladies, ready to-day.

The cheapest goods exhibited this season.

WHITE AND DRAB PAMELIA BRAID JOCKEYS, every shape, at 25c. and 50c. Prices all down.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

—MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS.—

Silk Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Binding, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, French Corsets and Skirts, small wares and fancy goods; a great variety at lowest prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS

DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.

Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

FANS—FANS—25 CENTS.

Thread gloves, 25 cents. Hoop skirts, best quality, 75 cents. French wove corsets, whalebone, $1. Dress trimmings, linen collars, handkerchiefs, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELING companion to a gentleman going to Europe by one well qualified, who has considerable experience and speaks English, French, German and Italian; no objections to traveling with an invalid gentleman; can come well recommended. Address C. M. O., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE by a middle-aged Protestant English woman; can take the entire care of an infant, and bring it up by the bottle if required; can do plain sewing; good City references. Call for two days, where she has lived, at No. 347 Navy-st., between Lafayette and Fulton avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl to do cooking or as general servant; will be found neat, economical and respectful; a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A Protestant chambermaid and waitress, a situation; willing to assist with the washing or take the place of nurse, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; country or City; English, French or Spanish cooking; meats, game, bone, lard, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; experienced woman; good references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as a good plain cook; is an excellent baker, washer and ironer; or would do general housework; City or country; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 12th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of well-recommended servants, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, housewokers and others, City and country.

WANTED.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY wishes a situation for her chambermaid and waitress, who she can highly recommend, and who has lived with her nearly two years. Call on or address Mrs. R. DART, No. 785 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a respectable widow lady, with a fresh breast of milk; no objection to going out of the City; best references. Call at Dr. BOND'S, No. 16 West 16th-st., or on Mrs. McSOLLEY, No. 228 Sullivan-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as cook; can do all kinds of plain cooking; no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 144 West 30th-st.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; no objection to country; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 331 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; would prefer growing children, or would do chamberwork if required. Call at No. 1,426 Broadway in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a cook, washer and ironer; can take the place of chambermaid and laundress, waitress, or housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English girl, in a small American family, to do general housework. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 106 East 35th-st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; lived for five years in her last place. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do up-stairs work in a private family; best of reference. Inquire at 229 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. MATILDA C. GREEN'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 102 East 28th-st., continues to supply families with reliable servants. She may be addressed by mail.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A first-class man (without family) in every department of gardening; has had much experience as a landscape gardener in laying out new and fine places; obtained the highest price for early grapes in the New-York market this Spring; first-class New-York reference. Address VITIS VINIFERA, care Messrs. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., who have known advertiser for many years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farmhands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as good working gardener; also understands the care of horses and cows; wife as cook, and makes first-class bread and butter; also would assist with washing, if required. Address R. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, German, having a good knowledge of the English and French languages, and having been lately employed in a shipbroker's office in Hamburg; best references can be given. Address A. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and make himself useful; wife to cook; understand their business thoroughly, and well recommended. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, willing to work, as porter, watchman, or to work in a manufactory; understands the care of horses; best of references; City or country. Address L. A., Station E.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN'S situation by a middle-aged Scotchman in a private family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 66 University-place, Graham's harness store, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man, with the best of City reference, and 15 years' experience. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 West 18th-st., or address a note to W. M.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man; understands his business well; is a first-class groom and driver; is strictly temperate and obliging; can be highly recommended. Address C. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant man; has got first-class City references; understands his business well; no objection to country. Address WAITER, No. 823 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN the City or country; has first-class reference. Can be seen Monday forenoon, at Brewster & Co.'s, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single Scotchman; will be disengaged in a few days. Apply at No. 274 5th-av.

FIREWORKS.

XLCR FIREWORKS.

9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

Don't delay orders. The great rush just before the 4th, makes it impossible to give parties the attention we desire. W. R. SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

Trade mark for past 12 years—Funston & Scofield.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

The undersigned respectfully call the attention of committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Fourth of July to our large and beautiful stock of exhibition work for public or private displays, which we are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at short notice.

Committees will find it greatly to their advantage by making early application for their displays at the laboratory in Jersey City, or at our agencies in New-York, at manufacturers' depot, No. 39 Maiden-lane.

All orders, by mail or otherwise, for sale or exhibition work, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. & I. EDGE, Pyrotechnists, Jersey City, N. J.

FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,

PLUMBERS' SLABS,

Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.

MARBLEIZED SLABS

for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS.—IN GREAT VARIEties, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A STEAM HOISTING engine; has been used on Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.

Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. the 30th inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

2,880 feet chain links, ⅜ inch diameter, for smoke pipe guys; 1,600 feet brass tubing, 1½ inches diameter, for hand-rail; 56 sheets copper, 20 inches×60 inches, 12 to 25 lbs. each; 300 gross brass screws, assorted, ⅜ to 4 inches; 400 lbs. wrought ironwood screws, ⅜ inch diameter, 3 inches long; 2,000 lbs. wrought iron button head bolts and nuts, bolts to be ⅜ inch diameter; 6 each (top and bottom) tube expanders' "Prosser's," 2 inch×½ inch plate; 1 set "Gritchley's" expanding chuck drill, from ⅛ inch to 2¼ inches; 1 No. 1 "Brown & Sharp's" screw machines, and 1 "Brown & Sharp's" universal milling machine, large; an assorted class of machines and tools for tin; 50 tons Scotch pig iron, "Glen Garnock's" brand; 20,000 moulding bricks; 2 barrels plaster of Paris; 150 blacklead crucibles, Nos. 100 and 125, "Gautier's;" 25 lbs. Spanish brown; 6 lbs. crocus; 5 lbs. engravers' wax; 5 gross concentrated lye; 25 plates glass, 24 inches wide by 48 inches long, ⅛ inch thick, "ribbed;" 150 lbs. sash cord; 240 sash pulleys; 1 piece brown muslin; 12 compass saws, "Richardson's;" 6 sets planes, "Bead," "Dido," and "Rabet;" 60 yards iron wire cloth mesh, 1-16 inch to ⅛ inch, 20 inches wide; 12 shrinkage and 6 dozen 2 feet (4 fold) rules, "Belcher's" standard; 10 gross hooks; 150 pairs brass butts, from 1 to 4, assorted; 800 papers tacks, (iron cut,) 8, 10 and 12 ounces, assorted.

Samples may be seen, and more information acquired, by applying to Chief Engineer W. W. W. WOOD, at the Navy-yard.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

GEORGE PLUNKETT, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868, for the construction of sewers, as follows, viz.: (Specification No. 21): In 75th-st., from 10th-av. to and through 9th-av. to 77th-st.; (Specification No. 23) in 2d-av., from 74th-st. to and through 71st-st. to near 3d-av., and in 3d-av., between 66th and 69th sts.; (Specification No. 24) in 42d and 46th sts., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 44th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; (Specification No. 25) in 6th and 7th avs., between 21st and 22d sts., and in 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; (Specification No. 26) in 122d and 123d sts., between 3d and 4th avs.; (Specification No. 27) in William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.; Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip; Park-st., between Baxter and Mulberry sts., and in Water-st., between Catharine and Oliver sts.; (Specification No. 28) in 43d and 46th sts., between 2d-av. and East River; (Specification No. 29) in 48th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., and in 11th-av., between 44th and 47th sts.; (Specification No. 30) in 2d-av., from 74th-st. to and through 75th-st. to 3d-av.; (Specification No. 31) to complete unfinished sewers in 55th and 58th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.; and (Specification No. 32) in 128th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also for the construction of the following crosswalks, viz.: Across West-st. at south side of Morris-st.; at each of the crossings at Elizabeth and Prince sts.; at 130th-st. and 5th-av.; across 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d sts., at intersection of 4th-av.; and at intersection of Cottage-place and West Houston-st.

The plans for the above works can be seen and specifications, &c., obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposal for Water Pipe," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868, for the supply of

9,150 feet cast iron water pipe, 20 inches diameter.
10,000 feet cast iron water pipe, 12 inches diameter.
25,000 feet cast iron water pipe, 6 inches diameter.
4,000 feet cast iron water pipe, 4 inches diameter.
And about 62 tons of 2,000 pounds of branches and special castings.

Specifications and forms for bidding can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, 29th inst., for supplying and putting up an iron fence around the Cemetery at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at this office; about 940 lineal feet are required.

Bids will be made at the rate per lineal foot, will state the length of time required to complete the work, and must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted a contract will be executed, with good and sufficient securities in the sum of two thousand dollars, to erect the fence in accordance with the plans and specifications and terms of bid.

No bids will be entertained except from persons regularly engaged in the business of furnishing and putting up iron fences.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all bids, if deemed advisable.

Bids should be made upon forms which will be supplied at this office, (Room No. 2,) indorsed "Proposals for Cemetery Fence at Fort Columbus," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDINGS, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned until 10 A. M. TUESDAY, June 30, for

500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.*

5,000 pounds of JAVA COFFEE, in original mats inclosed in gunny bags.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES PROPOSALS for 4,000 tons of railroad iron, 50 pounds to the yard, to be delivered in 30 to 60 days at New-York or Chicago. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

LABOR BUREAU.

Whereas, The amount of unskilled labor in the City of New-York is in excess of the demand, and in the Winter months forms a serious burden on the Public Charities, while in the interior of the country there is at all times a deficiency of such labor; therefore,

Resolved, That a Bureau be established on the 1st of July, at the Central Office of the Commissioners, under the direction of the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, to facilitate the emigration of unemployed labor to the interior, and subject to the following rules:

Books shall be provided in which shall be recorded the names and residences of reputable and able-bodied applicants for employment, their ages, places of nativity, length of residence in the City, trade or vocation, whether married or single, the number of persons dependent upon them for support, and the health, age and sex of each of such persons.

Applications for labor from the interior will be recorded, setting forth the names of the applicants and their residences, the kinds of labor required, the nationality, sex and age of the persons desired, whether married or single, and with or without families, and the limit of time from date of application in which such persons may be forwarded.

All applications for labor must be accompanied by a certificate of a Justice of the Peace, or an Overseer of the Poor of the town in which the applicant resides, that he is of good moral character, and competent to fulfil the payment of a contract for $50.

With every application there must be sent a sum of money or a draft at sight on New-York, sufficient to pay the traveling expenses of the persons required, and ten per cent. in addition, for provisions while on the journey.

If the person applied for be not forwarded by the time specified in the application, the money or drafts will be held subject to the order of the applicant, or remitted to him in such manner as he shall direct.

When the conditions of the applicants for labor are fulfilled, and persons sent in accordance therewith, binding contracts will be made in behalf of such applicants with the person sent, that they shall on their arrival, immediately and satisfactorily perform such number of days' labor as may amount at the current wages, at the residence of the applicants, to the sum advanced for their transportation.

JAMES BOWEN, ISAAC BELL, O. W. BRENNAN, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Commissioners.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE-ACTION BURGLAR-proof Window-lock and Sash-holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling, and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price, per dozen, $4 80. A liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade. State and county rights for sale. J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harpers' Building. JOHN R. HOPPEL.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL

IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO AID IN THE CARE OF CHILdren, a middle-aged woman who has the requisites of maternal experience, health, firmness, love, patience, and discretion. Any one who can bring a satisfactory testimonial from her City pastor, may apply for the next three days at No. 32 East 30th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIRST-CLASS girls, of all nations and professions, Protestants and others; smart girls with good reference can be supplied without delay with good situations and highest wages, in City and country, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 104 4th-av., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—TWO LAUNDRESSES TO DO THE work of a private family in the country; must understand fluting and the use of a mangle. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 106 East 17th-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock Monday morning.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., a first-class cook for a gentleman's family; liberal wages; also, laundresses, several cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and others of all work.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A GARDENER CAPABLE OF TAKing charge of a small place on Long Island Sound, of four acres, with small grapery and hot-house. None but a competent man need apply; a Scotch Protestant preferred. Address Box 2,862 Post Office.

WANTED—IN THE FANCY HARDWARE business, a boy 14 years of age; must reside with his parents. Address, with reference, Box No. 1,760 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant women; one as housemaid and one as waitress, reference required. Apply at No. 44 West 17th-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—GOOD hands—at No. 658 45th-st., corner of 3d-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FROLIC OF FAIRIES, MANIAC LOVER, and JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

NEW STADT THEATRE,
Nos 45 and 47 Bowery.
CHEVALIERS and THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAW. Leading characters by Mr. E. Eddy.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st, near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
HUMOROUS AND POETICAL ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Alfred Burnett, Miss Helen Nash, and Mrs. Hattie Green.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has arrived at Chalons, where the soldiers received him with much enthusiasm.

The health of Count VON BISMARCK is greatly improved.

The French Corps Legislatif has approved the contract made with the General Transatlantic Company for the transportation of the mails to Panama and Chili.

Prince NAPOLEON has arrived at Constantinople.

Major-Gen. NAPIER has arrived at Malta.

Later advices received in London, report no fighting of consequence in Central Asia.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool June 17, and Queenstown June 18, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Saturday, a number of bills and petitions were introduced, and referred to Committees. The Tax bill was received from the House and referred to the Finance Committee, which was authorized to sit during the daily sessions. The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up, and gave rise to a lengthy debate. The question was on the amendment reported by the Committee on Territories, providing for a new election of members of the Colorado Legislature. An amendment offered by Mr. HOWE, directing the new Legislature to choose United States Senators, provided the Legislature decide to ask for admission as a State, was agreed to. Without disposing of the bill, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

Mr. JULIAN introduced in the House a joint resolution, which was agreed to, providing that hereafter, when any tribe of Indians shall decide to dispose of its lands, the title thereto shall be conveyed to the Government, and be subject to the authority of Congress. The Committee on Claims reported a large number of bills for the relief of private persons, which were agreed to. Mr. ROBINSON, at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committees on Foreign Relations and Expenditures in the Treasury Department. Mr. BANKS gave notice that, on Tuesday, he should ask the House to consider the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska. The bill making appropriations for river and harbor improvements gave rise to a lengthy discussion upon the propriety of making any appropriations for such purpose in the present condition of the Treasury. A proposition to postpone the bill to the next session was rejected, and the debate on the various items was continued until the hour of adjournment.

GENERAL.

The extensive nail works and nail plate mill belonging to the Pottstown Iron Company, at Pottstown, Penn., were entirely destroyed by fire about noon Saturday. The fire originated in one of the heating furnaces. The loss is estimated from outside sources to be from $100,000 to $150,000, nearly all of which, it is understood, is covered by insurance. The furnace, rolling mill and other buildings belonging to the Company were uninjured.

A personal difficulty between JOHN B. BROWNLOW, of the Knoxville *Whig*, and Mr. KIRBY, of the *Press*, took place on Thursday afternoon. BROWNLOW tried to shoot KIRBY, but his pistol snapped without hurting anyone.

In the Louisville Court of Appeals, Saturday, the counsel for the city made a petition for a rehearing in the Police Commissioners' case, and forty-five days were allowed by the Court to file grounds. In the meantime two Police forces are on duty.

Judge SHERMAN, of the United States Court, of the Northern District of Ohio, has decided that the domestic wheelfeed sewing machine, manufactured at Norwalk, O., is an infringement of the Wilson patent. This decision covers a large class of sewing machines.

Gov. BAKER and Lieut.-Gov. VOORHEES, of Louisiana, have been removed by order of Gen. GRANT, and Messrs. WARMOUTH and DUNN have been appointed to fill the vacancies.

By the arrival of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *China* at San Francisco, late and important advices from Japan are at hand. The tidings by the *China*, which left Yokohama June 5, are printed elsewhere.

The trial of the prisoners at Atlanta, Ga., accused of the murder of GEORGE W. ASHBURN, in Columbus, is set down for to-day.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, while coming down stairs with one of his children in his arms, in the hotel at Lenoxville, Canada, Saturday, fell and injured his back. He was unable to attend the convocation of Bishop's College.

Rumors are afloat that the steamer *Kalamazoo*, plying between St. Joseph and Kalamazoo, Mich., sunk on the 19th. Six persons, all on board, were lost.

The Trustees of Washington College, Virginia, at their recent meeting, passed a resolution appointing a Board of Survey, composed of President ROBERT E. LEE and the Professors of Pure and Applied Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, to gather exact information of the geography, mineral resources, industry and natural history of the South, and particularly of the State of Virginia, and to publish the same for the use and benefit, not only of the institution in its instruction, but of the country generally.

The tobacco manufacturers of Richmond, Va., have sent a committee to Washington to urge a reduction of taxes.

The recent heavy losses in the mails distributed at Culpepper Court-House have led to the arrest of GEORGE W. COOK, the Deputy Postmaster there. He confessed the crime.

The large delegations from the various Schuetzencorps assembled in this City for the purpose of attending the Schuetzenfest at Jones' Wood passed the day quietly yesterday. Many of them made an excursion down the bay and landed at Staten Island, where they had a cordial reception. Delegations were arriving all day. The preparations for the opening ceremonies to-day are fully completed, and there is promise of an imposing display.

The journeymen cutters, now on a strike, held a brief meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 118 Bowery. Dues were paid by those at work for the support of those still on a strike, and a few houses were reported as having agreed to the terms demanded.

The Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct yesterday arrested the following-named liquor dealers for violating the Sunday clause of the Excise law: HENRY W. ASCHOFF, Harrison-street and Division-avenue; JAMES BOYLE, No. 45 Grand-street; FREDERICK STEINKEN, bartender, No. 156 Broadway, E. D. The prisoners were locked up to await a hearing this morning.

Special services were held yesterday at the Howard Mission House, No. 40 New Bowery. Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR preached a "blackboard sermon" to the children in the morning, and in the afternoon there were interesting exercises.

Two pugilists, known as Yellow DAVIS and TIM CROWLEY, had a prize-fight early yesterday morning near the Dutch Kills toll-gate, Long Island. One hundred and four rounds were fought in one hour and forty minutes, and CROWLEY was declared the victor on account of a "foul blow" struck by his opponent. Both were badly punished.

Purser J. BURNS, JR., of the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, will accept our thanks for courtesies.

Cotton closed firmly on Saturday, but with less activity. Breadstuffs were generally quoted lower on liberal offerings and a light trade, save in Corn and Oats, which were active. Provisions were dull; Pork and Lard declined slightly. A moderate business was reported in Groceries at about previous quotations. The freight market was a trifle firmer, but inactive, with 508 vessels of all classes in port.

Corrupt Pressure on the President.

The persistent attacks of the *National Intelligencer* on the Secretary of the Treasury, and its impudent demands on the President for his removal, exhibits the kind of influence which are brought to bear on the Executive for the furtherance of corrupt ends.

We are not addicted to unqualified praise of Mr. MCCULLOCH. We have deemed many parts of his financial policy injudicious, and have been compelled to hold him, in some degree, responsible for the mal-administration of the internal revenue. But while dissenting from his opinions, and sometimes doubting the soundness of his judgment, it has been impossible to withhold an acknowledgment of his integrity. He has done what he believed to be his duty, and amid the opposition which his course has provoked, his personal fidelity and purity have passed unchallenged.

The spectacle is, however, presented of a journal which is on more or less intimate terms with the President, giving editorial prominence to assaults upon the character and official conduct of his Secretary of the Treasury. It is scarcely credible that these attacks are regarded with favor by Mr. JOHNSON; yet they appear in the columns of a sheet which could not have lived but for the bounty and tolerance of his administration, and which is more devoted to his cause than any other publication in Washington. Of the motives which prompt them there can be no doubt. They reveal a spirit of hostility so sinister and unreasoning that they can but emanate from a combination to whose cravings Mr. MCCULLOCH has refused to minister, and the success of whose plans is contingent upon the installation of a more accommodating Secretary. These daily outpourings of venom are not the work of disinterested critics. They are the means employed by corrupt, unscrupulous, unprincipled men, who are furious because Mr. MCCULLOCH stands between them and the Treasury vaults, and would have the President strike him down to make room for some pliant tool of their own.

The nomination of Mr. PERRY FULLER to the Commissionership rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. ROLLINS, exemplifies the sort of successor that is in store for the Treasury, if this onslaught on Mr. MCCULLOCH prevail. The influences which have temporarily triumphed in the one case would triumph in the other, if Mr. MCCULLOCH be driven to resign, or if Mr. JOHNSON succumb to pressure and remove him. The same class of considerations which led to the selection of Mr. FULLER would induce some other selection equally disgraceful to fill the headship of the Treasury. No appointment could be too scandalous for the clique or cliques who claim the ear of the President through the *Intelligencer*, and outrage decency by demanding that the offices connected with the revenue and expenditures of the country be surrendered to their keeping. Mr. MCCULLOCH is much too good for their purposes; Mr. PERRY FULLER is not a whit too bad.

So far as the nomination of FULLER is concerned, we look to the Senate for deliverance from the evil and disgrace which his confirmation would entail upon the Government. It is a nomination which reflects discredit upon the President, and is calculated to uproot the last vestige of confidence in the administration of the internal revenue.

The Democratic Party Responsible.

The Democrats once had the control of our political machinery, as our people well remember; they held the key which tightened the springs, and, eagerly tugging, they wound and wound until the nation could no longer bear the strain. Then the strings snapped suddenly, discordant commotion ensued, and in the midst of the buzz and whirr the Democratic mischief-makers retired. Ever since that retreat they have been hiding in dark corners, peeping out now and then with their half-defiant, half-guilty glances, and growling ever at the party upon which devolved the difficult task of repairing their damages.

The result of the war was that the Republican Party got the divided parts of the national organism into a sort of juxtaposition. The immediate restoration of intimate, organic harmony would have been a miracle. And the prospect of such a restoration was made more distant by the intermeddling of the original mischief-makers. Not satisfied with prolonging the war by their factious opposition, they were unwilling that restoration should be accomplished upon a just basis. Everybody knows what was the consequence of this interference. The Southern people, who had at first been willing to accept the situation, seized hold of the helping hands of their old allies held out to them from the North. They became defiant; they stood aloof from Congress, and refused the moderate and every way reasonable conditions of the Amendment of 1866.

We have drawn attention to this fact before, and we now do so again. The people must not, and they will not forget that the most objectionable features of the present system of reconstruction were forced upon the Republican Party by the action of Democrats. It is idle to reply that it was President JOHNSON who interfered, and that he was a Republican President. The fact still remains that he was supported only by Democrats, and that without that support he could not for an instant have sustained his conflict with Congress. Through the President and the Southern people the Democrats accomplished their purpose of preventing a restoration upon a truly conservative basis. The maxim quoted by the *World* last Saturday certainly holds here—*Qui facit per alium facit per se.*

Let it then be understood that we throw upon the Democratic Party the full onus of responsibility for the extreme radical elements which have entered into the plan of reconstruction just as that party was responsible for the radicalism of the war. The abolition of slavery became a military necessity because of Democratic opposition to the war. President LINCOLN doubted both the justice and the expediency of the immediate emancipation of four millions of slaves; but the measure was forced upon him, not by Republicans, but by the Peace-at-any-price Democrats. The Thirty-ninth Congress was as reluctant to adopt negro suffrage as LINCOLN had been to proclaim emancipation. But Congress could not help itself. Many Republicans regretted that such an issue was thrust upon them, but it was inevitable. The vote was given to the negroes because the Southern whites refused to meet the emergency. Reconstruction must go on, and if one way was blocked up another must be opened. The Republicans had hold of the two ends of the severed string; the Democrats tugged with their friends at the Southern end, and would not let the knot be tied; and hence, as a last resort, the Republicans made a splice through the negro vote.

Not only are the Democrats thus responsible for universal negro suffrage, but for the supremacy of Mr. STEVENS and his friends in the councils of the Republican Party. It was Democratic opposition to a conservative plan of reconstruction which gave these extremists their advantage.

And the conservative reaction against radicalism, of which we now hear so much—whence did it come? So far as it had any significance, it could not be Democratic; reaction from that source would have been no novelty—for what have the Democrats done *but* react since they were driven from power? It has been from within the Republican ranks that conservatism has come out and spoken in such emphatic tones that its voice has at length been heard and heeded. It was this voice that compelled the Chicago Convention to nominate Gen. GRANT. It was the conservatism of seven staunch Republican Senators that defeated the radical scheme of impeachment. And need we add that Republican conservatism, notwithstanding the prospective manœuvering of the Democrats, will gain its complete victory next November in the election of GRANT and COLFAX?

The Osage Land Fraud.

We hope there is no foundation for the rumor that the Osage Land Fraud—miscalled a treaty—may after all be ratified by the Senate. A transaction so discreditable in its origin and management—so unjust to the Indians and the settlers—so at variance with the interests and honor of the Government, ought not to be entertained for a moment. The House expressed the feeling of the country when it unanimously adopted resolutions requesting the Senate to withhold its sanction; and that request cannot be disregarded without giving effect to the most flagrant swindle of the year.

As a general principle, it is properly contended, the Indians should be permitted to transfer their possessory rights to none but the Government. Allow this rule to be broken, and they will forthwith become the easy prey of schemers and scoundrels, who wait but for an opportunity to take advantage of their ignorance and strip them of their reservations. It is no answer to say that the Government officers, being on the ground, will protect the tribes against these machinations. The fact that these very officers, bound by their duty to guard Indian interests, were the agents by whom the Osage fraud was carried out, is the best proof of the futility of this reliance. There is but one means of preventing the wrong-doing, and that is, the steady, unvarying refusal of the Senate to confirm negotiations for the transfer of the Indian title to any other purchaser than the Government. If there are settlers on the lands, they will obtain justice from the Government; or if corporations desire them, they should be compelled to deal with the Government—not with the Indians or their agents. On this ground alone, the Osage bargain should be set aside by the Senate.

There is, however, in this case the further fact that the Indians were entrapped into the arrangement, and that the price and terms of payment are much less favorable than other parties were prepared to offer. Thus, the price covered by the agreement before the Senate is twenty cents an acre, payable in sixteen annual installments; in other words, a total of $1,600,000 for eight millions of acres, estimated to be worth not less than $12,000,000. The latter amount, it is believed, the Government might realize from the lands, if sold on the usual terms. The aggregate plunder which by the so-called "treaty" would accrue to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company is, then, $10,400,000.

On the part of the Railroad Company, the transaction is altogether speculative. The road is not intended to traverse or touch the Osage lands; and besides, it has already received aid both from Kansas and the Federal Government amounting in the aggregate to considerably more than one-half of the total cost of construction. There is therefore no excuse for its desire to acquire the Osage lands, and assuredly there is none for the manner in which the attempts at acquisition has been conducted.

The Senate will set a premium on fraud if it condescends to argue a case so scandalous, or to listen to arguments in its defence.

Beginning to Unwind.

The Republican scheme of reconstruction has been at least a successful one, in spite of the difficulties which it has encountered at every stage of its progress. Started upon one plan, it was thrown off the track by the opposition; but it was not left without resource, and after using every available means for restoration, the results now begin to be evident. Already seven of the States which seceded in the beginning of 1861 have been recognized by Congress and restored to their old position in the Union. Before long their comrades in secession will likewise be restored.

The very fact of restoration is of itself so satisfactory that we are not disposed to criticise the method in which it has been accomplished. Unquestionably, restoration might have soon followed the close of the war, if no plan at all had been adopted, no conditions imposed, no guarantees insisted on; but this would have been in defiance of the clearly expressed wishes of the people; it would have left open many serious questions for future settlement; and it would have been a sort of concession that the war had after all been only the test of the comparative physical strength of two sections. Evidently even an imperfect adjustment of the questions growing out of a great civil war is better than no adjustment at all.

It is useless to inquire how this somewhat complicate coil of reconstruction was wound up; the important consideration of the moment is that the great coil is beginning to unwind.

Certain important results have been secured by the plan adopted. Impartial suffrage, without distinction of color, is an accomplished fact never to be annulled. The loyal people of the South have been given the foremost place, and it is with them that the great treaty has been made.

We do not attempt to disguise that many things have been done that might better have been left undone. There has been too much partisan handling of the business. The disfranchisement of a quarter of a million of Southern whites is not only uncalled for and cowardly, but exceedingly unwise. If this measure had any excuse in the first instance, it certainly has none now. But, fortunately, its repeal rests with Congress and not with the States; therefore there is hope that ere long no class—whatever its attitude during the war—will be excluded from the ordinary privileges of citizenship.

The most hopeful feature of the new situation is that the processes of civil government will henceforth be carried on by the restored States, and that military government, with its expense, its unrepublican tendencies, and its many usurpations, will no longer be necessary.

The coil begins to unwind. Political disabilities will be removed by the next Congress. Military government in the South will speedily cease. And whatever is unjust or inexpedient in the new Constitutions will in the course of time be eliminated.

Of course all this is unsatisfactory to Democrats, simply because it was not their doing. But the people, after three years of disquiet, look with favor upon anything which looks like a settlement. Least of all are they disposed to remand the entire subject to be blundered over by the Democratic Party.

The Argument Against Admitting Southern Representatives.

The protest from the Democratic members of the House gravely asserts that the signers of it have good reason to suppose that the Supreme Court has pronounced the Reconstruction acts to be unconstitutional. There is no authority whatever for such a statement. All rulings of the Court are public, and are within the reach of Mr. BROOKS or of any other person, and if made would have been presented by the Committee. The only ground for the allegation must be this, that it is quite immaterial whether it be true or not, if the ignorance to which it is addressed believes it to be true.

The Democratic caucus, to show that the act by which Arkansas was admitted into the Union is unconstitutional, affirms that no bayonet against the national authority is now fixed in any portion of the Union. Mr. BROOKS, in this evasive manner, seems to admit that the country has been engaged in something of a conflict, but the Caucus seems not to think—and in this respect they stand justified by their absence from battle-fields—that the flow of blood by which the land was deluged was, "after all, only a little shower;" that the strife which embraced in its results alterations in the condition of men greater than war ever before produced, is to be treated by statesmen as a thing without durable effects on the interests and passions of those that survive, and that the mere fact that arms are stacked is to be considered in our legislation, and not the more important one that many of the principal actors in rebellion stand on the same ground which they occupied in war, and would, if admitted to legislative power, carry into effect the policy which secession sought to establish.

The address of the caucus of Democrats claims that the States lately engaged in rebellion were never out of the Union; that they remained in it, their rights unimpaired and unaffected by the war they waged with terrible force and effect, and that by using the sword they did not weaken their right to use the ballot. This effect, so different from what is usual in conflicts in other parts of the world, and so variant from the well-known rules of international law prevailing in all other countries, is a weakness attributed to our peculiar form of government. It proceeds upon the ground that although the war power is ample to enable the Government to save itself during the pendency of actual conflict—when it may proceed to the extremity of annihilation—it is wholly powerless in every other stage. It may not yield to the sword, but it must yield to the subtle influence of the ballot deposited in a hostile spirit.

The real issue that is raised by the address is simply this—whether or not those engaged in rebellion were at the time entitled to vote as citizens of the Union, and entitled to representation in the Halls of Congress. The statement of the proposition in this form amounts to a sufficient argument of it. If they were not entitled to vote and to send representatives to Congress then, at what precise time did the right accrue, and of this which party is the judge, the victors or the vanquished? The capitulation of Gen. LEE embraced the mere *personnel* of the insurgent army under him, and so of other Generals, and there remained to be adjusted what were the actual relations of the great body of whites in the South to the Union, and particularly what should be the status of those millions who, slaves before the war, had suddenly "emerged into the human character."

According to the programme of the Democratic Caucus, these questions were settled by the insurgents themselves by laying down their arms. The *statu quo ante bellum* was instantly restored, if any right had been impaired. On this doctrine, emancipation was illegal and ineffectual; the Confederate debt would be as much a charge upon the country as the National, and the soldiers wounded in the South would be entitled to provision in the shape of bounties equally with those in the North. If the original bond of union commits the United States to any such folly, its framers would lose all weight with the world for sagacity, for it would have deprived the Government of the means of self-preservation against enemies within. It may be that such a conflict as was suffered had not entered into the comprehension of the framers of the Constitution, but whether it did or not, the power conferred by that instrument on the National Government to conduct war, and, what is a part of it, to make peace—it is this we are now doing, it may be not always with the highest wisdom, so far as each step is concerned—arms the national authority with powers equal to the emergency, whatever it may be, a doctrine which the Democracy can contest at the polls only with the certainty of defeat.

Trade with British America.

Senator RAMSEY has introduced a new reciprocity bill, though whether it be a mere repetition of a former scheme, which embodied an absurd proposal for a surrender of territory by the British Government, the telegraph does not tell. Be the bill practical or fanciful, the point remains that the Senate and House now have before them, respectively, a measure for reëstablishing more intimate commercial relations with the British Provinces.

We have no expectation that any definite action will be attempted this session by either Chamber. The subject cannot be usefully considered except in connection with the tariff, an intelligent revision of which is now impossible. The men who are working to obtain a tinkering of the tariff at the last moment are in the interest of monopoly, and therefore hostile to the movement of which Mr. BEAMAN's measure is an imperfect expression.

What is at once practicable and desirable is a trustworthy and an exhaustive inquiry into the whole question of reciprocity with a view to future legislation. The greatest hindrance has hitherto been, and still is, a lack of information among members touching the operation of the old treaty and the course of trade since its abrogation. Congress last year passed a resolution of inquiry which has received a very inadequate response. Instead of instituting an independent investigation by some officer of the Government whose capacity and trustworthiness are undoubted, Mr. MCCULLOCH accepted a statement prepared by a Mr. BREGA, which is entitled to no more weight than so much waste paper. The House resolution yet remains virtually unanswered.

A report by Mr. WELLS, or some equally competent man, should be prepared for the use of Congress next December. If it suggest a general scheme of reciprocal trade, embracing the West Indies as well as the British Provinces, it will be by so much the better.

MINOR TOPICS.

Although the day for the meeting of the Democratic Convention is at hand, the party are no better off than ever for a candidate. The opposition to CHASE has been too wide-spread and bitter to permit his nomination. The opposition of the Eastern Democratic leaders to PENDLETON cannot be overcome except by the muscular pressure of the West. HANCOCK seems to have lost all his advocates. ANDY JOHNSON has none. It is felt that SEYMOUR would prove a failure. FRANK BLAIR has been trying to push himself, but nobody gives him any assistance—not even his brother. And of the host of other candidates who have been named, none of them have sufficient strength or popularity to promise a successful race against GRANT. We suggested CALEB CUSHING the other day, but they do not take to him kindly. We can give them no further advice, unless it be to think kindly of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The *World* thinks that Gen. GRANT is going out to the Western Plains to excite "enthusiasm" for himself. It is mistaken. The Indians know better than that.

We have important Japanese news this morning from Yokohama. It appears that the Mikado has triumphed over the Tycoon, and compelled him to surrender all his power and pretensions. He has agreed to disband his army, surrender his navy, and go into exile. But he has still adherents among the powerful Daimios, and there is evidently wide-spread confusion, which promises to lead to further troubles. The dispatches reveal a very curious and complicated state of affairs. So far as we comprehend the merits of the case, and the mysteries of the war, the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor, has the law and traditions of Japan on his side, and the hopes of peace and order in that populous Empire depend on his triumph over the assumptions of the Tycoon.

Gen. BUTLER is the only politician we know of, thus far, who has undertaken to think that the financial resolution in the Republican platform means that the holders of the United States bonds are to be paid off in greenbacks instead of gold. Gen. BUTLER says he accepts the platform, but differs with those who believe it means gold when it says the public indebtedness is to be paid "in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted." We are not surprised at the view Gen. BUTLER takes of the "national honor" in a matter of this kind; but the Republican Party throughout the country agrees with the Chicago platform in denouncing as a "national crime *all forms* of repudiation"—including the greenback form, which is one of the meanest and most disgraceful.

We observe the departure from Chicago of an exploring expedition of twenty-five competent persons to the Rocky Mountains. They go out under the auspices of several educational and scientific bodies in Illinois, and the Government aids them to the extent of furnishing supplies, guides and mules. They expect to be absent two years, and will make their way direct to the headquarters of the Colorado, near Pike's Peak, for the purpose of surveying the river from the source to the point where the Government survey terminates. We are glad to see such an expedition gotten up. It is surprising how little is known, either by the public or by scientific men, of the vast country that includes the Rocky Mountains, and borders upon either side of them. We shall, doubtless, have the work of exploration pushed, now that the Pacific Railroad takes travelers within range of the mountains. And we expect to see discoveries made that will be of great importance to the practical interests of the country.

The Senate hesitates to pass Mr. YATES' bill to admit the State of Colorado into the Union. This is the fourth time within two years that the proposition has been brought before Congress. It has been twice vetoed by the President. The first veto was sustained; under the second veto, the measure was permitted to pass quietly out of sight. It was again introduced soon after the organization of the Fortieth Congress, but its friends let it go by default. This time Senator YATES expresses his determination to secure its passage. He should not succeed, and if he does, the President should again veto it. There are less than fifty thousand people in Colorado, and States have heretofore been refused admission until they had sufficient population to elect a member to the House of Representatives. It is wrong to give a handful of settlers in a Western Territory the same power in the highest legislative branch of the Government, as the three million people of Ohio, or the four millions of New-York,

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Gov. BELL, of Texas, got himself very much laughed at, a few years ago, by quoting one of SHAKESPEARE's lines as a verse from the Bible. Lord STANHOPE recently made a similar slip in the House of Lords. He wanted their Lordships to "remember the noble words of Lord BACON: 'Multi pertransibunt et augebitur scientia.'" The great English philosopher has indeed used these words as the motto of the "Instauratio Magna;" but he took them from the 4th verse of the 12th chapter of Daniel, which reads, in our English translation: "But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words and seal the book, even to the time of the end: *many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.*" The Society that presented a copy of the Bible to Gov. BELL ought to make a similar present to Lord STANHOPE.

The friends of popular education in Italy find hard work before them in some parts of the country. Last Winter a number of well-meaning persons, deeming that instruction was the thing first needed to regenerate Venetians, made arrangements to establish public evening schools gratis for the poor, and for the working people of Venice. But they could not induce scholars to attend; everybody preferred gayer kinds of enjoyment or indolence. Then, under the supposition that a small premium might attract them, the benevolent persons who had opened the schools offered coaxing little sums of money to such as would come and be taught in spite of their fatigue. The result was—or rather is, for nothing comes after it—that four of the most distinguished old vagabond mendicants put in a regular appearance, and received their bit of coin, deeply edified. Not even that bait could induce a pupil of the working class to present himself. A correspondent from Venice writes in a melancholy tone of the state of things in the liberated city; but finally tries to find consolation in the wise saying, "Never be in a hurry with a hot-blooded people."

The reconstruction and embellishment of Paris, which M. HAUSSMANN has been carrying on, have already cost the city two hundred millions of dollars; while the annexation of the suburbs, the construction in old Paris of public buildings, markets, churches, &c., have cost two hundred millions more—in all, four hundred millions of dollars. Some opposition is being manifested to the further prosecution of his schemes, and the financial condition of the city is getting to be cause of alarm. M. HAUSSMANN, however, as a correspondent remarks, is more absolute in the City of Paris than the Emperor throughout France. He meets with no contradiction, or, at least, tolerates none. He has for years been demolishing and reconstructing Paris, razing to the ground buildings and monuments, and creating promenades and gardens by his own will and without regard to expense. And notwithstanding the opposition that has now been raised, he has the energy and will find the means of prosecuting the work. He will leave Paris incomparably the most beautiful and healthy city on the planet.

The bill before Parliament for the purchase by Government of all the telegraph lines in Great Britain, has been read twice, and is awaiting its passage. It is a measure of the Administration, but has been sustained by a large number of Opposition members, though Mr. GLADSTONE has spoken against it. Its supporters claim that it will cheapen telegraphing, and secure far better management for the system. They point to the Government management of postal communication as being almost perfect, and promise equal perfection for telegraphic communication, when it is under the same control. We consider these claims well founded, and believe the passage of the bill will be of great public benefit.

We have very often expressed our anxiety that both political parties should agree in taking high and honorable ground on the question of the national credit. It is not a matter on which we desire to see either party assume a position that would damage the country in the eyes of the world, and damage it in all its material and moral interests. The Republican platform is sound and satisfactory on this point; and the leaders of the party throughout the country are strengthening it by their arguments and speeches. It is gratifying to see that the Albany *Argus* is arguing on behalf of the Democrats, for a financial policy that will be conservative of the national credit, honor and good faith, and we observe with pleasure that other of the Democratic journals in this State have taken the same ground. Even Gov. SEYMOUR's late speech, with all its maladroitness of statement and vindictiveness of feeling, deserves to be commended for showing the Democrats that the maintenance of the national faith is not only necessary, but will be cheap and easy. We hope to find the Democratic Convention possessed of sufficient character and courage to take creditable ground on the subject.

Our latest English files contain evidences of the reception and welcome that the American poet, Mr. LONGFELLOW, has met with in England. Their heartiness and generosity have evidently been enlarged by the memory of the warm reception lately given to Mr. DICKENS in this country. We do not see that the English papers have begun the circulation of slanders about Mr. LONGFELLOW, as some of our American papers did about Mr. DICKENS.

CLASS MEETING AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—The Class of 1868 of Williams College will hold their Class Day exercises on Thursday, July 2, and will give a promenade concert in the evening. Music will be furnished by Hall's Band of Boston. The Adelphic Union Society will give an exhibition on Wednesday evening, July 1.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON.

The steamship *City of London*, which left Liverpool June 17 and Queenstown June 18, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *Deutschland*.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Approaching Elections—Intimidating the House of Lords—Mr. Gladstone's Defenders—The Weather—Mr. Longfellow—The Races.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13, 1868.

The new Parliament, on which all our expectations are now fixed, is to meet early in December. The Reform bill provided that the first election under its provisions should take place in January, 1869, but the Ministry has rightly judged that it will be better to make an early appeal to the country than to go on receiving gross insult every night of its existence. A bill has, therefore, been brought in to facilitate registration, and every one allows that Mr. DISRAELI has shown good faith and sincerity in his attempts to bring about a general election at the earliest possible moment. It is all over with the Autumn holiday of members. When they ought to be bringing down the partridges the constituencies will be bringing *them* down instead, and many a Liberal who went into the lobby valiantly enough with Mr. GLADSTONE will wish that he had had the pluck to have voted on the other side. A new election always deprives a large number of members of their seats, but the forthcoming contest is likely to make an unusually clean sweep of popular idols. The effect of successful speeches made to large gatherings does not last forever, and many men who were carried in triumphantly in 1865 will find themselves left out in the cold in 1868. I am assured by one of those useful friends who know everything that men like Mr. THOMAS HUGHES and Mr. JOHN STUART MILL are extremely doubtful in their own minds about getting returned again. At the last election Mr. MILL's expenses were really paid by Hon. ROBERT GROSVENOR. Mr. MILL's principle was opposed to his paying his own expenses, and a very convenient principle it is, but it was not against Hon. R. GROSVENOR paying the bill for him. The affair was managed in this way—there were two Liberal candidates and one Conservative soliciting the suffrages of the constituency of Westminster. Hon. R. GROSVENOR had his electioneering machinery all ready in motion, and he was asked to allow the other Liberal to take the benefit of it. He good naturedly consented, and Mr. MILL thus secured a seat without paying five shillings for it. Mr. MILL this year thought to repeat the agreeable process, but Hon. R. GROSVENOR does not "see it." He has given notice that Mr. MILL or his friends must pay a fair half of the cost incurred, and as Mr. MILL sticks to his text, and says positively that he will not pay a six-pence, his friends must needs unbutton their pockets for him. Even, then, however, his chances of success are uncertain. He has given great offence by some of his crotchets, and a really good man would be very likely to unseat him. The talk about putting Mr. EYRE up is at present mere talk, and it is improbable that so rash an experiment will be tried.

BULLYING THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The measures which must be past before a dissolution is proclaimed are very few. The most important discussion still pending is that on Mr. GLADSTONE's Suspensory bill, for holding all appointments in connection with the Irish Church in abeyance. The third reading in the Commons is not likely to be offered, but the action of the Lords is still uncertain. The *Times* and other papers warn the Lords that if they throw out this bill, it will be at their own peril, and yet it is a part of the constitutional functions of the Upper House to reject any measure which it may believe to be prejudicial to the interests of the country. It is the first time in our history that the highest authorities in the Press think it needful to urge upon the Lords to adopt as a system, the principle of obeying the commands of a majority in the Commons. There is nothing unlawful in the Lords throwing out a bill which comes to them from the Commons—in so acting they fulfill a part which is assigned to them by constitutional usage and precedent. But the revolutionary character of the times in which we live is imperceptibly guiding the tone of every one who assumes to speak on public topics. The Lords are not advised to do their duty according to the best of their judgment, but to obey from fear of consequences the orders which are sent to them from the Commons. It is nothing more nor less than the course which was adopted toward the American Senate during the impeachment trial. Public moralists here thought it a very dreadful thing that Senator HENDERSON should be lectured and threatened by the Missouri delegation in the House, while they take exactly the same line with the members of the upper branch of their own Legislature. The middle class in England, led by their favorite journals, gave the world to understand last year, that they were no longer fit for Government. They now are clamoring at the House of Lords to beg and pray of the members to make the same confession of weakness. The Lords are asked to announce formally that threats will induce them to pass any bill, no matter how grave may be their objections to it. The concurrence of the great papers in this advice is surely a very significant sign of the changed times upon which we have entered. It is not as if the Lords were opposed to a measure the people had demanded. The voice of the people has yet to be heard on the question. A bill for making Mr. GLADSTONE Prime Minister has been carried in the Commons by a Liberal majority, but it has not received the sanction of public support. The House of Lords is at present merely threatened by a section of the Press which may be mistaken in supposing that public opinion is with it, and by politicians hungry for place and power. If this plan of intimidation prove successful, there will be no need for the extremists to call out, "down with the House of Lords." It will have quietly abolished itself.

QUEER DEFENCE OF GLADSTONE.

Among the minor incidents of the political world which have provoked mingled wonder and amusement is the speech of Mr. ROBERTSON GLADSTONE in defence of his brother, Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE. Had this speech been made by a brother of Mr. DISRAELI, in glorification of the Premier, you would have seen very brilliant fun made out of it in all the Liberal papers. A more extraordinary address was never delivered. I called your attention to it in a recent letter, but I had not then seen a full report, and the more I read it now the more impressed I am of the surpassing genius of the Gladstone family. "My brother is so cruelly used," cries Mr. ROBERTSON GLADSTONE—who is, it appears, the elder of the gifted domestic circle—"that you may almost see the print of the nails on his feet. He is a lamb devoured by wolves." "I believe," he said, "that if matters advance as they are now doing, it is not improbable that ultimately his personal safety may be endangered." At first blush it would almost seem that the man who spoke thus must be mad, but if the matter is examined further it will be found a consistent part of a regular system adopted by the Gladstone set. This system is based on unlimited puff—puffs of that audacious and glaring kind which Mme. RACHEL practices in her interesting calling of making ugly women beautiful.

It has been the endeavor of the Gladstone journals to represent him as a cruelly persecuted saint for years past, and his sacred character is judiciously kept up by mystical theological dissertations contributed to *Good Words* and other pure and spotless miscellanies. No one living out of England has any idea how much Mr. GLADSTONE is indebted to the claims which he constantly puts forward, either directly or through his friends, of being a man of exceeding piety. And these professions produce the effect which is evidently designed. The very respectable and numerous classes who like *preaching* statesmen have rallied wonderfully to the support of Mr. GLADSTONE. "That holy man," a speaker at a recent religious meeting called him. Of course, if Mr. GLADSTONE is really a holy man, there is no harm in his taking care to gain credit for it, since holy men are not as plentiful as blackberries in the House of Commons. No one ever called Mr. DISRAELI a holy man, and perhaps he would not be very much flattered if that striking eulogium were passed upon him. It may be questioned, however, whether matters are not pushed to the verge of blasphemy when we are told by GLADSTONE senior that GLADSTONE junior is the representative of the "great atonement." It has been reserved for the Premier, in reversion, to be shown off about the country like an old Mystery Play. Did Mr. ROBERTSON GLADSTONE mean to get up a good election cry? He declared that he was "unable to find in modern history a record of a similar character" to that of his brother, "but in that great event in which the vail of the temple was rent in twain, and the sun was obscured in darkness, the same system prevailed, and the feeling is the same in reference to the persecution of the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer as was displayed in those unhappy and unfortunate events. The instruments of torture (*i. e.*, the crucifix, &c.,) were not here, but who will say that they may not be in preparation?" These were Mr. ROBERTSON GLADSTONE'S words, and I doubt whether they have ever been matched in the authorized puffs of our public men. After all, is humbug confined to Tory leaders? Let any man who is untrammelled by our English party ties judge for himself. Let him narrowly watch Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI, and his conclusion will probably be expressed in the popular form, "there are six of one and half a dozen of the other."

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

The House of Lords is at present engaged in an undertaking which almost promises to secure for it an immunity against popular displeasure, even if its course on the Irish Church question did run counter to the wishes of the majority. Many of your readers are doubtless aware that English railway companies as a rule do not render a good return to the shareholders. Vast sums of money are wasted on branch lines, on showy stations, on reckless purchases of land, on pushing lines into the very heart of London, and on paying a few privileged officers enormous salaries. The competition of various companies running in the same direction has hitherto kept the fares down within reasonable limits, so that the public have not been made to smart for the wild and reckless improvidence of railway managers. But now, after trying to cut each other's throats, the companies have come to the conclusion that it is better to make up their own differences and plunder the public. The separate bands propose to unite, in order that they may levy double black-mail upon the unoffending traveler. For this purpose a bill for the amalgamation of three of our principal lines—the line from Dover to London is one of them—has been pushed through the Commons and has reached the Lords. This bill gives the companies power to raise their fares almost indefinitely. The sufferers would be the hard-working and respectable mechanics, who live a little way out of London, in order to get decent and wholesome homes for their children. You would have thought that the bill would have been stopped in that House where the especial champions of the workingman are congregated together—where Mr. FAWCETT, Mr. MILL, and all the rest are supposed to be keeping vigilant watch over the interests of the poor. As usual, however, it turns out that the noisy professor is not always the most useful man. The bill went through the Commons safely enough, but it has been brought up sharp by the "aristocrats," who, as we all know, thirst for the blood of the poor. The Lords are going to strike out the clause which gives power to the railway companies to levy what charges they like upon their passengers. The working classes, who are immediately affected by the measure, are delighted at this potent help from an unexpected quarter, and I should not wonder if this incident did not have a greater effect upon the approaching elections than the appeals of the popular leaders in the Commons, who are all talk. When there is any good to be done for workingmen these loud vaunters are generally in bed and asleep. If the public were delivered over, bound hand and foot, to the great railway companies, a poor chance many of us would have of ever seeing the green fields or smelling the fresh air. And our fields are so green, just now, and the sky above them so blue, that one is inclined to pity you when we read in the NEW-YORK TIMES of cold weather lasting down to the end of May. For once we, in England, have good cause to be proud of our weather. Ever since the month of February it has been superb—American Autumn weather—and it would not be possible to give it a better character than that. I hope Mr. LONGFELLOW likes it, and will admit that the sun does sometimes shine in England. Your great poet, who is so much a favorite all through this country—but especially in our cottage homes—far more so than TENNYSON, has been among our border cities, and, on alighting at the Stirling railway station the other day, he was most warmly cheered by a large crowd which had assembled to greet him. I am sure that wherever Mr. LONGFELLOW goes all doors will fly open and all hands will be outstretched to him. I am sure, too, that wherever he becomes personally known he will be beloved for his own sake. I never saw a man who looked a noble character more thoroughly than Mr. LONGFELLOW. I would go a good many miles to see him again, and, if my poor wishes had any influence, he should know nothing but happiness while he is an honored guest on our shores. Let Cambridge be sure that the poet of America will be well cared for and duly honored among us. To-day he is, I believe, at Carlisle, and on Monday he leaves that city for *our* Cambridge, where he will be made welcome by many who have hitherto known him only by repute.

THE RACES.

The Derby and Ascot are to Londoners what the races at Fordham are to New-Yorkers, only that we put a little more money on the events than our American cousins. These favorite racing meetings seldom pass over without supplying the subject of some talk disagreeably affecting personal character; but this year the air has been full of scandals. I do not wish to run the risk of exhausting the reader's patience by talking "horse," but one or two circumstances have lately occurred which no one writing from London ought to pass over unnoticed. The favorite for our great race, the Derby, down to the very last moment, was *Lady Elizabeth*, belonging to the Marquis of Hastings. She had won every important race but one in which she had been engaged, and the Derby was thought to be a certainty. When brought to the starting post, however, she looked a complete scarecrow, and her miserable exhibition must be known to all in America who take the faintest interest in such matters. Another great horse, *The Earl*, belonging to the Marquis of Hastings, was scratched the night before the race, and the same move was repeated the night before the Ascot Cup was run for. I am not a sporting man, and therefore I do not well understand such matters, but apparently nobody understands the curious operations I have briefly referred to. What was the matter with *Lady Elizabeth*? There appears to be no doubt that she was poisoned. Admiral ROUS is said to have exclaimed on the course: "If I had taken half as much laudanum as has been given to that poor mare, I should be a dead man!" The appearance of the poor creature since fully bears out this interpretation of her sudden breakdown. But who could have poisoned her? Her owner stood to win £100,000 upon her—the regular book-makers stood to lose about five times as much. It is insinuated that they managed to "physic" the mare, although a Derby favorite is usually watched rather more carefully than a child. What puzzles me is why the Marquis' second horse, *The Earl*, was kept out of the Derby so carefully. Why was he scratched for the Ascot Cup? I saw him run at Ascot on the cup day for a minor stake, and a better horse never came in first at the winning post. All these mysteries do not dignify the character of the turf in this country, and what is worse, they do not keep young men of "blood and means" from mixing themselves up with it. Fresh pigeons are always coming up to be plucked. I may mention, before quitting this subject, that the favorite for next year's Derby—a long look ahead—is *Belladrum*, a colt belonging to Mr. MERRY, by *Stockwell-Catherine Hayes*. He won a hard race in splendid style, and a ridiculously "short" price was afterward betted upon him for the Derby—7 to 1. What vicissitudes is he destined to pass through before this time next year?

KINGLAKE'S HISTORY.

Mr. KINGLAKE'S continuation of the *History of the Crimea* is like a series of very clever letters from a very clever special correspondent. The satire is very tiresome—there is so much of it, and the manufacturer has evidently worked and toiled so hard at it, and altogether it causes one to wish that the bitter historian would break out into a good round swear at once, and so have done with his spites, and get on with his story. It is a book likely to amuse the present generation, but no one will care hereafter for the disputes and contentions to which so large a portion of it is devoted. Mr. KINGLAKE, it must be admitted, has disappointed his warmest admirers thus far. The *Athenæum* insinuates that he was afraid to publish the third and fourth volumes until Lord CARDIGAN was dead—a pleasant imputation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mlle. SCHNEIDER is to perform here in the "Grande Duchesse." Stalls £1 1s. each. It is ruinous now to go to see any entertainment of an unusual character. Even the regular price of the theatres is dear enough. SCHNEIDER, however, is to get £80 a night for singing here, and therefore the managers are obliged to fix a higher rate of admission to the theatre. They have been playing all sorts of wicked French plays at the St. James' lately, and all the ladies have been to see them. They wouldn't go for the world to see an improper English play. But that is like the lovely creatures.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Servian Tragedy—Purchase of the Moniteur—Poisoning from Jealousy—The American Squadron.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 16, 1868.

Since the Emperor and Empress have established themselves at Fontainebleau, Paris has become, in a measure, deserted. All those whose means would permit them to follow the example of the court, have either left for their country residences or the sea side.

The hot weather seems to have exercised its oppressive influence over the political as well as social elements. Statesmen, legislators and journalists seem to have come to a common agreement to keep cool. The only exception to this prudent disposition is EMILE DE GIRARDIN. His passion for stirring up new operations is not to be repressed even by fatigue of his arguments. If anything could convince people of the impolicy of abolishing corporal punishments, it is his persistency in worrying people with controversies in weather like this.

THE SERVIAN TRAGEDY.

You will have had by the journals further details of the assassination of Prince MICHEL. Public opinion is not quite satisfied here that the murder was not the result of a political conspiracy, although thus far there is no actual evidence of the fact. There is, however, no fear of any political complications arising out of it. The Servians seem to be acting with moderation and good sense, and there is scarcely a doubt that the boy indicated by the deceased Prince for his successor will become their choice, with the Princess JULIE for Regent. All the efforts of France and England will certainly be directed to secure his election.

PURCHASE OF THE MONITEUR.

I have not noticed the stories which have been current regarding the alleged purchase by the Government of the proprietary interest in the *Moniteur*, for the simple reason that I placed no faith in them. The idea of its giving 3,000,000 francs for a property which is only valuable because of its official privileges cannot possibly be regarded as serious. The Government has only to withdraw those privileges and exact the stamp duty, from which the official journal has been illegally exempted for the property to become utterly worthless. Its large advertising patronage is due solely to its official character. Divest it of that, and the advertising would at once find its way into the columns of the more popular political journals. What will probably be done is to leave the *Moniteur* to its independent chances as a newspaper and to establish another official journal which will publish simply Government documents and the reports of the debates in the Chambers without touching upon news matters. This would give no ground for complaints to the regular journals because it would not affect their interests, and could not possibly enter into rivalry with them. In any case the reported arrangement with the proprietors of the *Moniteur* will not be carried out. It would raise such a storm that the Government would not care to face so much obloquy for so equivocal and I may add so temporary an object. The new Press law renders the privileges of the *Moniteur* impossible in the future. The sooner they are abandoned, therefore, the better it will be for the sincerity of the declarations made in regard to the impartial and progressive character of that measure.

POISONING FROM JEALOUSY.

A singular story is just now running the rounds of Paris society. In the garden of the Tuileries, about a fortnight since, a young lady elegantly attired accosted a nurse who held a beautiful child of about eleven months old by the hand, and asked permission to embrace it and give it some sweetmeats. The nurse accepted them without distrust, and saw with pleasure the admiration bestowed on the infant. For ten days the strange lady waylaid the child in the same manner, and on the eleventh day after kissing it as usual placed in its hand a biscuit, the half of which it swallowed, the nurse eating the other half. The child soon after began to cry, and shortly after its return home it became sick and expired in frightful convulsions. The nurse in her turn was seized with pains in the stomach and vomitings, and notwithstanding the efforts made to save her, died at the end of three days. Before she breathed her last, however, she was able to give a description of the lady who had administered the poison, and the murderess has been arrested within the last day or two. The story runs that she had been the mistress of the child's father, who has only been married a couple of years, and that it was jealousy which prompted her to the commission of the crime. It is expected that the case will shortly come on for trial.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS' WINNINGS.

The papers here have put forth all sorts of ridiculous statements as to the amount of the Marquis of Hastings' gains in the late race for the *Prix de Paris*. One of them, the *Gazette de France*, estimates them at 7,000,000 francs. You know the circumstances under which the Marquis entered the list. His credit as a solvent sporting man was gone, and it was known that if he lost this race he was completely ruined. But few were disposed to accept his bets, and, in fact, he made but few. His friends, however, staked largely, and it is their winnings that are credited to him. The *Opinion Nationale*, alluding to the mortification caused by the French defeat, has the following very sensible observations:

"If the Marquis of Hastings is an Englishman it must not be forgotten that M. SCHIKLER is a Prussian. The third favorite, it is true, was *Nebuchadnezzar*, which is owned by M. DE LAGRANGE. But, if M. DE LAGRANGE is a Frenchman and a Deputy to the Corps Legislatif, &c., his horses are the least French of all those that run in France. Of English blood, like all horses of pure breed, they were born in France, and that is all that can be said of them. As soon as they are able to stand on their legs they are sent to England, where their education is conducted by an English trainer, and they are ridden and attended to by Englishmen. When they are exhibited to us on the race-course I cannot see anything French about them. The jockeys by whom they are ridden, their saddles, bridles and stirrups, all are English."

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

In addition to the particulars which I sent you in my last concerning the movements of our Mediterranean Squadron, I have this morning learned some further facts which may be of interest to your readers. First let me locate the vessels as they have been last heard from. The *Franklin* is still at Flushing, Holland, but leaves this week for Ostend, from whence, after a short stay, she will proceed to the Helder. The *Ticonderoga* has left Havre for Antwerp, where she now is. The *Swatara* is at Southampton, where she is undergoing some repairs. The *Canandaigua* is at Toulon, but is under orders to rejoin the Admiral at the Helder. The *Frolic* is in the Mediterranean. She took Mr. TUCKERMAN, the United States Minister to Greece, from Brindisi to Athens and is now on her way back to rejoin the squadron. The *Guard* left Lisbon on the 10th for Civita Vecchia. After having been condemned by two boards of survey the *Shamrock* was repaired in Lisbon by the mechanics of the squadron and sailed from that port for home on the 2d of this month. When about forty miles out she encountered a gale of wind which disabled her and she was compelled to put back for Lisbon. The condition of this vessel is such that it is a positive risk for her to cross the Atlantic. It would be better for the Navy Department to give orders to have her sold at this side than to peril the lives of the officers and men in her. In getting under way at Lisbon, one of the sailors on board the *Franklin*, named RICHARD HOBBS, met with an accident, which nearly proved fatal. He fell from the maintopgallant yard, and striking the iron railing on the bridge broke it and then fell on to the gun deck, a distance of 146 feet. When picked up every one thought he was killed, and the Admiral, not believing he would recover, gave orders to delay the departure of the vessel in order that he might be interred on shore. Although both his legs were broken by the fall the poor fellow disappointed the general expectation, and is still living. There appears to be no doubt as to the certainty of his recovery. When his weight (nearly 200 pounds) is taken into account, his escape from death seems incredible.

On the arrival of the *Franklin* at Flushing the King of the Belgians at once forwarded an invitation to the Admiral and twenty-five of his officers to dine with him. The day fixed was Monday, the 8th of June. His Majesty sent his own yacht to convey the party to Antwerp. On their arrival at Brussels they found carriages awaiting them at the depot, and attentions of all kinds were lavished upon them. About fifty invitations were issued for the banquet at the palace, including, of course, all the Ministers. During the dinner the King conversed a good deal with the Admiral, and expressed his desire to visit the United States. It had been his intention, he said, to do so had not the death of his father prevented him from carrying it out. None but gentlemen were present at this dinner, but on the following day the Admiral and Mrs. FARRAGUT, Capt. LE ROY, chief of the Admiral's staff, and Capt. PENNOCK, commanding the *Franklin*, breakfasted with the King and Queen, at Lacken. His Majesty expressed his wish to visit the *Franklin*, but said that he could not do so as long as she lay in Dutch waters. The Admiral then offered to bring her to Ostend at any time His Majesty might appoint. Monday next was accordingly fixed upon, and in the meanwhile the Admiral has gone to visit the celebrated Krupp foundry to witness the performance of the monster gun.

CAPE MAY.

Annual Convention of the New-Jersey Editorial Association—An Excursion to the Sea-side—Marlboro', Vineland and Cape Island Visited—A Jolly Convocation.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Saturday, June 27, 1868.

The editors of all the newspapers published in the State of New-Jersey have been in the habit, for many years past, of coming together annually, each bringing his lady, and spending a few days in forming new or renewing old acquaintances among themselves. These occasions have had an increasing interest year by year. Recently the programme has been to visit some watering place within the State, where the chief interest centred in the annual dinner. Here the editor of the Eatanswill *Gazette* and his most bitter opponent, who, during the preceding year, had exchanged the choicest compliments in which a difference of views can be set forth, laying aside all professional acerbity, sat down together, *leo et agnus*, at at millennial feast. Here the usual after-dinner speeches were made, in which the orator generally commences by expressing his thanks for the distinguished honor done him, promises not to detain his hearers long because he sees so many eloquent gentlemen present who can interest them much more than he, expresses his admiration for everybody and everything connected with the occasion, announces that he will now close, and sits down amid uproarious applause. Here the occurrences of special interest to editors—and this includes everything written in the chronicles of the past, or that may possibly occur in the future—are discussed with the spirit of GOLDSMITH'S Village Schoolmaster, who "e'en though vanquished could argue still," but always with a determination to be courteous to each other—now, at least, if never again, till the next annual meeting; and so nothing has occurred at any of these convocations to interfere with the hearty enjoyment of all who attended them. Those who have once done so, have looked forward with anticipations of delight to the next meeting, and every year the number who participated has increased. So the Convention of this year at this place, which has just closed, was more largely attended than any preceding one. The preparations for it were altogether more complete and on a larger scale, and the enjoyment proportionately greater.

The delegates, their ladies and invited guests, assembled at Philadelphia last Wednesday, and early Thursday morning took a special train at the Camden depot of the West Jersey, Cape May and Millville Railroad. Half an hour's ride brought them to Marlboro', where all alighted, inspected the marlpits, and partook of a collation, which, together with the merits of the wonderful phosphorescent fertilizer with which the West Jersey Marl Company is everywhere quickening the soil, was discussed with animation. After an hour thus pleasantly passed, the party proceeded to Vineland. This infant city of 11,000 inhabitants, which has sprung into existence within five years, in the midst of a wilderness that certainly has literally been made to blossom as the rose, is the one New-Jersey marvel more marvelous than marl, and a visit to it was wisely included in the programme.

The sagacious foresight, enterprise and perseverance of Mr. CHAS. K. LANDIS, were the magician's wand at whose bidding the settlement sprung into existence. In 1861 this gentleman commenced purchasing land in this locality, and by 1865 had obtained about 28,000 acres (forty-five square miles.) To actual settlers who are willing to comply with the rules adopted for the government of the colony, small farms of not more than twenty acres were sold on time for small prices, and possession was not given until certain actual improvements had been made by the purchaser. Speculators were excluded, the selling of intoxicating drinks was prohibited, schools, churches, lyceums and libraries were established, and every inducement was offered to sober and industrious people to settle there.

They came in swarms, a large proportion of them from New-England and the Middle States; many from other parts, and the result has been wonderful. A community has been established, founded upon no peculiar religious belief, but one in which, with an intelligent tolerance, everything is permitted that conduces to the general welfare and nothing that opposes it. The liquor traffic is prohibited, and so that great disorganizing element, the American bar-room, does not exist there. All are free and equal landholders. None are very wealthy; there are no paupers. The plan of the founder seems to guarantee to all, with the mildest restraints, a title to healthful life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The policy which governs the settlement has been set forth in few words, as follows: 1. Wide and straight streets and avenues, generally intersecting each other at right angles. 2. Shade strees and sidewalks to all the streets. 3. Every purchaser required to improve his land within a specified time. 4. Fruit-growing encouraged, in connection with general farming, consequently small farms and a dense population. 5. The best available system of public schools. 6. No fences required. 7. No intoxicating liquors allowed to be sold in the place. 8. Agricultural, horticultural, floral and other societies, for the improvement of the people. 9. The best system of marketing fruit and vegetables.

Want of space renders it impossible to dwell here more at length upon the wonders of Vineland. They must not only be seen, they must be realized in order to be appreciated.

The editorial party was received here with the greatest hospitality, not that kind which Artemus Ward mentions in a Southern city where a choice of hospitalities was tendered him; no such institutions exist or are needed on this salubrious soil. Carriages were waiting on the arrival of the train, and in these the excursionists, who numbered nearly 400, rode for ten miles through and around Vineland. Finally, alighting at Plumb Hall, a large building devoted to the use of the Floral Society of the town, they were entertained munificently at a feast whose principal glories were the strawberries for which the place is famous, and the post-prandial interchange of civilities between Prof. WILSON and Mr. LANDIS on the part of the townsmen, and Major Z. K. PANGBORN and MORRIS R. HAMILTON on the part of the guests. Young ladies of Vineland, who had decorated the table with choice flowers, served the viands, and the brass band of Vineland—just the least bit out of tune—contributed to their digestion.

At 4 P. M. the excursion train started again, conveying the party to Cape May within two hours. The season at this delightful resort has hardly commenced as yet, and there was plenty of room for the party. There was no difficulty in securing a bed, or a seat at the table, and no difficulty in the barber's shop, (or elsewhere at every turn,) in getting speedily shaved. When the party went into the surf *en masse*, Friday, there were bathing dresses and breakers enough to go round, and at the collation at the new Railroad Excursion House on the beach, served up after the bath, there was champagne enough (besides other good things) to have set the entire party afloat again.

At 5 o'clock the annual dinner commenced in the dining-room of Congress Hall. The President of the Association, Mr. SHICKERSON CHEW, presided, and Mr. JOHN F. BABCOCK, the Secretary, read the toasts, to which eloquent responses were made by the following gentlemen: J. W. NEWLIN, Millville *Republican*; G. MCDONALD, Comptroller of New-Jersey; Major Z. K. PANGBORN, Jersey City *Journal*; JOHN Y. FOSTER, Newark *Courier*; Judge NAAR, Trenton *True American*; DAVID G. CROLY, New-York *World*; SAMUEL H. GRAY, of Camden; Rev. R. H. STEELE, of New-Brunswick; CHAS. K. LANDIS, of Vineland; and JOSEPH C. JACKSON. Then the tables and the orators having been removed, the floor was cleared for dancing.

The ladies and gentlemen of the party enjoyed themselves at the "hop" until early bedtime, and some of the latter continued to be devoted to hops until a much later hour. In the morning, after breakfast, the party broke up, some proceeding immediately homeward on the excursion train, a few lingering at the sea-side, and making themselves at home on the crest-line of the glorious old breakers. Next Summer it is proposed by the New-Jersey editors to shoot Niagara, taking the Erie groove if it shall be deemed safe by that time to make such A-Erial flight. G. C.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations at Detroit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, June 26, 1868.

The thirteenth International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States and British Provinces began its session in the Central Methodist Church, on Woodward-avenue, in this city, on Wednesday afternoon. Many delegates arrived on Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning the streets were full of bright, energetic-looking young men, wearing the white silk ribbon which is the badge of delegates to the Convention.

The Convention was organized Wednesday afternoon by the choice of Mr. H. THANE MILLER, of Cincinnati, as President, supported by the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. In the evening the great welcoming meeting was held. This is perhaps the most interesting service of the Convention, not only to the delegates but to the townspeople. The address of welcome on behalf of the citizens was delivered by Mr. WHEATON, Mayor of the city, in some very happy remarks.

There was, however, a very sad occurrence in the course of the evening. The venerable Dr. DUFFIELD, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, long known and respected as one of the leaders of the New School Presbyterians, was as well as he has usually been of late when he undertook to deliver his kindly address of welcome; but the excitement and heat were great, and when he had just passed the middle of his address he suddenly said, very quietly, however, "My head reels, I must sit down," and immediately felt. He was removed from the house and taken home. Announcement was shortly made that he was recovering and conscious, but his attendants were made certain, before the night ended, that he had suffered a fatal stroke of paralysis. He lived for awhile, under the influence of stimulants, but his strength at length gave way and his spirit departed. The loss will be a very heavy one to the Church, in which he was an honored father, and will be learned with the greatest sorrow by thousands, within and without his communion, throughout the country.

The first act of business on Thursday was the presentation of resolutions, two of which, very strongly worded, expressed the sympathy of the Convention with Mr. GEORGE H. STUART and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG. They were all referred to the appropriate Committees, Another resolution, by Mr. RICH, of Boston, recommended that the Convention consider the proper relations that might exist between these associations and those in unevangelical Churches. Still another, by the representative of the Spanish-American Association in New-York City, Mr. GEORGE M. POWELL, desired the authorizing of the Executive Committee to receive funds donated for the uses and purposes of Spanish-American Young Men's Christian Associations, to be disbursed through the Rev. President H. C. RILEY, of that body in New-York. The establishment of a lecture bureau, where associations might secure lectures, was suggested by Mr. M. S. CROSBY. All referred.

The following are the permanent committees:

Associations—MOSES W. Pond, Boston; C. W. Woolsey, Jersey City; W. B. Simpson, Wheeling; Wm. H. Wiswell, Halifax; C. G. Bolton, Cleveland; J. H. Riggs, Pittsburg; C. L. Coffin, Richmond, Ind.

Business—Frank W. Ballard, New-York; J. W. Farwell, Chicago; Abram S. Schropp, Bethlehem; Allan Taylor, Malone; A. C. Barstow, Jr., Providence; Wm. Anderson, Toronto; Z. R. Brockway, Detroit.

Mr. CEPHAS BRAINERD, New-York City, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Convention, presented the annual report—a very interesting and ably prepared document. It reports 270 associations in direct communication with the Committee, and 513 existing in the United States and British Provinces, against 245 last year. The total membership reported by 257 associations is 52,774; the total, including those not reporting, is estimated at not less than 70,000 young men of all grades. There are buildings (for association purposes) owned and occupied by the associations in Philadelphia, Newtown, Bethlehem, Meriden, $77,000; Chicago, rebuilding; in progress, Washington, New-York, Omaha, Plantsville; funds raising for, Boston, Montreal, Poughkeepsie, Bristol, R. I., North Shore, Staten Island, Ohio, $625,000. Others already planned will raise the total funds to $700,000. Libraries worth $100,601, of 61,825 volumes, are reported from 90 associations. Winter courses of sermons, 92; over five prayer-meetings weekly in 17 associations; 136 have one each week. The day of prayer, first Sabbath in November, was insufficiently observed last year; the Committee recommend that it be appointed again this year. A table of foreign associations is given, showing 737 associations in Europe, of which North Germany has the largest number, 231; the British Isles 189, and Holland 104. The Paris Convention of Associations throughout the world was delayed last year beyond its expected date, and this Convention was therefore only informally represented there. The quarterly of the associations has had a large prosperity the past year, and shows a balance on its books; the tract another publication department also. The committee finally recommend very urgently that only evangelical christians be allowed to hold control, or if possible even to hold "active" membership in the associations. Reference was made to the decease of J. A. POND, Boston, and A. L. VAN BUREN, Albany, during the past year. The report was referred to a special committee, who reported this (Friday) morning. They are: J. H. CREVER, Cincinnati; H. J. J. HOADLEY, T. H. RANDALL, St. Paul; EDWARD SANDS, Lewiston, Me.; G. C. D. DEANE, Iowa; G. T. MILFORD, New-York; W. B. SMITH, Omaha, Neb. They recommend: the continuation of the Quarterly as its present price, to be as now, chiefly devoted to association news, to be enlarged; the Executive Committee shall think it increases in subscription rapidly enough, and to be generally circulated as far as the Committee can secure that end; the continuation of the present members of the Executive Committee, with power to fill their own vacancies and appoint their corresponding members for States, consulting when practicable with State Conventions; the day of prayer for the association cause to be the second Sabbath in November, and a circular to be printed for universal circulation; the permanent fixing of the limitation of active membership and office-bearing to communicants in Evangelical Churches; a subscription to the quarterly and the general fund, on Saturday; the nomination of corresponding members in States and Provinces, on Friday, and the appointment of Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., President New-York Association, as a delegate to the European Associations, and to the Dublin Conference of Associations.

The remainder of the day was occupied with the discussion of various topics of interest connected with the business of the Convention.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The Midsummer theatrical week is not thought worthy of any extra novelty in the theatres. Fourth of July is rather an out-door jubilee, to be sure, and of late years theatrical managers have not had any considerable cause to bless it. On the contrary—unless a smart shower comes up to dampen the fireworks, the drama has few patrons on the anniversary of national independence. Apart from the customary *matinée* on the Fourth, nothing beyond the current running attractions are announced for coming celebration.

Our friends from the wilds of Jersey will feel on that day the fatal loss they sustained in the destruction of Barnum's Museum, and what they will possibly do deprived of those yearly "Performances nearly Every Hour" it is difficult to guess!

The Bowery Theatre and the Stadt are open, however, and there is some hope of their accommodation for a couple of hours in the afternoon, at least.

At the Stadt Theatre Mr. EDDY produces to-night a new sensational drama called "The French Jack Sheppard."

Miss FANNY HERRING begins an engagement at the Bowery Theatre this evening.

Elsewhere the entertainments of the past will be repeated during the current week: "The White Fawn," at Niblo's; "Lottery of Life," at Wallack's; "Humpty Dumpty," at the Olympic; "Grand Duchess," at the New-York Theatre, and the "Flash of Lightning," at the Broadway.

Mr. ALF. BENNETT and Miss NASH commence a series of humorous entertainments at Dodworth Hall to-night.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

How to Secure a Full Collection of the Revenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is for the advantage of the bulk of those who are engaged in the purchase and sale of a commodity subject to tax, that the tax be fully collected, except it be prohibitory or, like the whisky tax, so high as to threaten the displacement of a considerable part of the capital engaged in the traffic. If the tax threaten to diminish consumption so as to render the capital much more than sufficient, a full collection must result in driving from the traffic a considerable part of those engaged in it, and as every one has reason to fear that he may be a sufferer, all are interested against the tax. With these exceptions, which indicate a limit of taxation worthy of legislative attention, the interest of the majority of traders coincides with that of the State; for if all evade the payment of the tax or of the greater part of it, competition reduces the price so as to exclude extraordinary profit, and the risk of fraud and perjury is incurred in vain; if only a few evade, they acquire an advantage in competition that is disastrous to the majority. It only needs that this be brought home to the conviction of the trading public, to make the latter the ally of the Government for the collection of the revenue; and to such an ally fraud must succumb. Associations of the several trades concerned would be organized to look to the collection of the revenue; so that more ingenuity would be at work to prevent than what would be engaged in devising fraud; and the keen interest to exclude advantage in competition would continually spur the former. Detectives would be set to work. Every facility, it is presumed, would be afforded to the associations and their agents by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the examination of the books and papers of the various collecting offices. The agents of the associations would be everywhere at the heels of the smuggler.

What greater service could the Chamber of Commerce render to trade, to the country, to morality, than by contributing to give existence to such an organization? The practice of truth and of honesty would be, in a certain measure, reinstated, and, with the opportunity of profitable perjury and fraud excluded, right sentiments and principles would tend to obtain. Public opinion would in time be purged of its corrupt and corrupting tolerance. Honest and truthful traders would no longer be paralyzed by the competition of the depraved. The full collection of the revenue would overflow the Treasury, enhance the national credit, and enable on all sides a reduction of taxation.

A movement to organize such an association is sure to encounter the *quasi* moral objection that the members of such an association would take upon themselves the *rôle* of informer, and would be the proper objects of the odium that attaches to the character. Of course this moral *fungus* is not found in the most cultivated rank of business life. No man of high moral and intellectual culture could be the dupe of such an absurdity. But it overgrows the large and influential portion of the business community, that has pressed up from a station in which moral culture is at a minimum. It is important, therefore, to lay bare the inconsistency of the objection.

Odium attaches to the informer *because he informs for hire*. One who has been robbed and who applies himself to detect and denounce the thief exercises the function of a spy and informer, but not odiously, as not doing so for hire; on the contrary he is felt to be doing the duty of a good citizen and to be exercising manly self-defence. He is an object, and correctly an object, of social reprobation, and would be a proper object of reprobation if he failed to perform this public duty. To apply ourselves gratuitously to detect and denounce those who defraud the State is, in like manner, to fulfill a public duty, and it excludes the condition upon which reprobation of the informer hinges.

If the fraud has been used to rob us of the share of business we would enjoy in a fair field of competition, we exercise manly self-defence, and exclude the pusillanimity that basely surrenders to the thief. If it be allowed that obligation is greater in proportion to the mischief to be excluded, the obligation to endeavor to prevent frauds upon the revenue by pursuing and denouncing the perpetrator, is vastly greater than the obligation to pursue and denounce the burglar; for the crime of the burglar tends to beget an aversion in the decent part of society, that confines that species of crime to the Paria class, whereas the other tends to corrupt the whole society and to rot its moral sense. ANONYMOUS.

The Proposed Public Swimming Baths.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was rejoiced to see your admirable suggestion in regard to swimming baths, in to-day's paper. I know of no one measure more likely to promote the health of the City than the securing of the shore line of Governor's Island as a bathing ground, under the direction of the Board of Health. The poor women and children who crowd to our Infirmary are dying for want of fresh air and pure water. In the dear and crowded lodgings of these poor people we never find a water and waste pipe in their own rooms; in fully one-half of these tenements every drop of water, clean or dirty, has to be conveyed by hand up and down the dark, narrow staircase, the only hydrant being in the yard. The inmates are under-fed, over-worked, half sick all the time; they cannot be clean under such unfavorable circumstances, and they gradually lose the perception of what pure air and cleanliness mean. Were free baths and open air-space established for women and children, where they could quietly enjoy the fresh breeze and pure water, with a cheap and frequent ferry communication, we should give our thousands of bathing tickets, where we are now compelled to resort to the exclusive use of drugs.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.—An interesting meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Amity streets, Rev. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D., Pastor, last evening, for the purpose of considering the subject of the organic union of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches. Rev. Dr. SPEAR briefly stated the object of the meeting, detailing the action of the General Assemblies of both churches at their last meeting, and slightly foreshadowing the action of the Assemblies at their next meeting, in May, 1869, when they will meet in the City of New-York. Interesting addresses were also made by Rev. CHAS. S. POMEROY, Rev. JOHN HANCOCK and others. There was a large and attentive congregation.

ALLEGED LARCENCY.—Detectives NIVEN and VAUGHAN, of the Central Office, last evening, arrested CHARLES BUSSELL on a charge of stealing $300 in English gold coin from ALEXANDER VERCLENNEOV. It is stated that the parties were fellow-passengers in March last from England and took quarters together after their arrival at No. 176 Bleecker-street. On the 3d of May BUSSELL and (it is supposed) the money of his companion took flight together to Savannah. The prisoner returned to the City but a few days ago.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A public temperance meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church. There was a good attendance and a positive manifestation of interest. Addresses were made by Revs. S. D. BROWN, of the Eighty-sixth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and JAMES LYLE, of the Church of Sea and Land, and also by Mr. MCCOY, President of the Temperance Society of the last-named church. The singing was led by the Bible class, assisted ably by the choir of the Market-street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. LYLE's,) and under the direction of Mr. H. H. HOOPER, the organist. A solo—"Work, for the night is coming"—was well sung by Miss MARY E. HYATT, of the Bible class.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—At 5 o'clock yesterday, as the express train on the Hudson River Railroad was approaching this City, the engineer, JOHN WHEELER, lost his balance and fell to the track, while passing through the cut at Fort Washington. The train was stopped by the fireman, and WHEELER being picked up, was found to have fractured his skull. Upon the arrival of the train at the depot, Officer BLOOMER, of the Twentieth Precinct, took charge of the injured man, and conveyed him to Mount Sinai Hospital.

A FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—Yesterday a dispatch was received by Inspector DILKS, from Chief of Police SANDFORD, of Providence, Rhode Island, stating that NATHAN PROUT, a colored boy, 14 years old, had stolen a small sum of money from his aunt, and had fled to this City. The boy was arrested by Officer TILLY, of the Third Precinct, and Inspector LEONARD notified the Providence authorities that the prisoner is awaiting their requisition.

A WIFE ASSAULTED.—Yesterday morning Mrs. HONORA FITZGERALD, No. 3 Goerck-street, was brutally beaten by her husband and then thrown out of a third-story window. She was taken up very seriously injured. The husband fled from the house and escaped arrest.

WHY IS PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION," for the complexion, like the Summer dog law? Because, it wipes out every species of black and tan.

Sold by all druggists.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP,"

for the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not chap the skin. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.—*Advt.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., N. Y.

Persons opening CURRENCY and GOLD accounts will be allowed 4 per cent. interest on all daily balances, which they can check for without notice, the same as if drawn upon the City Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, and bearing interest at the current market rate.

Special attention given to the purchase, sale and conversion of all descriptions of United States Securities.

Orders executed promptly for Gold Coin.

Collections made on all points of America and the British Provinces.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DUE JULY 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered June 30.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.
ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Bonds, first mortgage, 7 per cent., interest payable February and August in New-York.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

MANNING & DE FOREST, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES, NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale Alabama Eight and Five Per Cent. Bonds, Louisiana and South Carolina Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and Six Per Cent. Virginia Registered Stock.

DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 303 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, AT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT.,
One Million Dollars of their Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES, payable on the first days of June and December.
Said Bonds are either Coupon or Registered, and are secured by Mortgage on the Railroad and branches, the rolling stock and the franchises of the Company.
The outstanding Bonds of the Company, due in 1873, will be received in exchange for these Bonds, thus saving to the holders of the old issue the amount to be paid for taxes.
L. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

WILLIAMS & GUION, NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular Letters of Credit through ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON, AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.
Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.
The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Peoria are prepared to purchase 25,000 bonds of that city issued for railroad purposes. The undersigned are authorized to receive offers of the whole, or any part of the same, until July 1. Right reserved by Commissioners to reject all offers not deemed satisfactory.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.
The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.
Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1868, (three and one-half per cent.) on the First Mortgage Bonds of the California Pacific Railroad Company will be paid in GOLD COIN—Free of Government tax—on and after that date on presentation at the Park Bank.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PARTIES interested that the interest on the State debt of Tennessee falling due July 1, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.
NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest.—The coupons for interest due July 1, proximo, from bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at this bank.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE ATLANTIC AND GULF R. R. Co., SAVANNAH, June 12, 1868.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the above Company, due 1st July next, payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st.
D. MACDONALD, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JERSEY CITY, June 25, 1868.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON JERSEY CITY Coupon Bonds, due July 1, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Second National Bank in Jersey City, and the Fourth National Bank of New-York City.
T. B. BENWELL, Comptroller.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the seven per cent. bonds, falling due first August next, are hereby notified that the Treasurer is authorized to exchange the capital stock of the Company at par for such bonds as may be surrendered to him prior to the first day of July next. Accrued interest on the bonds will be allowed to the holder. This Road is under a perpetual lease, and has always paid semi-annual dividends of four per cent. in August and February, besides accumulating a surplus.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on presentation on and after that date at the Banking House of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons (for which blanks will be furnished on application) will be received for examination from and after the 24th inst.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.—The coupons due 1st July next from Bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this Bank.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, foot of 24th-st., N. R.
JOHN T. CONOVER, President.
MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD Co., MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 20, 1868.
THE COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, due July 1 prox., made payable in New-York, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

FINANCIAL

LETTERS OF CREDIT For Travelers Abroad.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of Credit to travelers on JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe.
Four per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.
Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, June 27, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $38 97 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1868.
THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF State of Kansas, due July 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the office of the National Trust Company, No. 336 Broadway.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS
Of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Coupons of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
Due July 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st prox., less Government tax.
ALSO, DUE JULY 1, 1868:
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Coupons of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government tax;
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, OF GEORGIA, Coupons of Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.
ALSO, DUE JULY 6, 1868:
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD DIVIDEND, 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on PREFERRED Stock.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS, HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY,
Now received by the Treasury Department in Exchange for the Gold-Bearing Bonds held as security for Circulating Notes of the National Banks.
FOR SALE BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, NO. 59 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES FOR SALE.
Atlantic and Gulf 7 per cent. Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston Second Mortage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston Stock.
Memphis and Little Rock 8 per cent. First Mortage Bonds.
South Carolina 6 per cent Bonds.
Alabama 8 per cent. Bonds.
Old Virginia 6 per cent. Register Stock.
Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
By J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of this Company, falling due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

FOR SALE, NEW-YORK COURT HOUSE BONDS BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.
The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana State and Railroad Bonds and Coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHEIN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., (Room No. 9, second floor,) NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTees hereby inform and notify you that the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company have made the payments due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1866, Oct. 1, 1866, April 1, 1867, Oct. 1, 1867, and April 1, 1868; and that the aggregate payments are sufficient to pay all the outstanding bonds described in said deed of trust establishing said Sinking Fund—and that your Trustees have therefore designated all of said outstanding bonds for payment. The holders of all of said bonds can receive their money, principal and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., City of New-York. The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1868.
N. A. COWDREY, sole Trustee in the absence of WM. SCHALL, Esq.

MARIPOSA CERTIFICATES.—HOLDERS of the bonds and preferred stock of the Mariposa Company are notified that Mariposa certificates, issued by the Trustees of the Mariposa Estate, are now ready for delivery at the office No. 34 Wall-st. The certificates are issued upon the following terms:
To the mortgage bondholders for the amount of their bonds and accrued interest to July 1, 1868.
To the holder of preferred stock for the amount of his stock at par.
Besides the deposit of the original security a payment of money is required.
The bondholder who exchanges before the 1st of July pays 20 per cent.
The preferred stockholder who exchanges before the 1st of July pays 50 per cent. on the face of the certificate.
MARK BRUMAGIM, JOHN A. STEWART, Trustees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 22, 1868.
HOLDERS OF 7-30 NOTES WHO DESIRE to avail themselves of their right to convert the same into 5-20 bonds, are hereby notified that the notes must be presented at the Treasury Department at Washington, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States at New-York, as follows:
The notes that matured on the 15th of June must be presented on or before the 15th of July. The notes that become due on the 15th of July must be presented on or before the 1st day of August.
The bonds to be issued in exchange for the notes will bear interest from the 1st day of July, 1868, and the interest on the notes will be calculated accordingly. The bonds will be of the issue of 1867 or 1868, as may be preferred, and they will be issued in the order in which the notes are presented.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BOYCE, Secretaries.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R. Co., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.
COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1868, FROM the following named bonds will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office:
G. & C. U. R. R. Co. Elgin and State Line Bonds.
G. & C. U. R. R. Co. Mississippi River Bridge Bonds.
Beloit and Madison R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Milwaukee and Chicago R. R. Co. 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago and Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Winona and St. Peter R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL Co., NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 229 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, June 27, 1868.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON THE ten per cent. land grant, first and only mortgage bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the Ocean National Bank of New-York on and after that date.
H. S. WELLES, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1868.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1868, on the Bonds paid by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York. E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid in gold on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New-York.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the coupons of their first mortgage bonds, due on the 1st July, on and after that date, at the office of E. B. LITCHFIELD & CO., No. 18 William-st.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., due July 1, 1868, payable in New-York, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	113	113⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67..	113⅞	114
Coupon, 1881.....	117¾	117⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68..	109¾	110
5-20 Reg., 1862...	109⅝	110	10-40 Registered.	106¾	107
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅛	113⅜	10-40 Coupon....	107⅛	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110¾	111	Gold..........	140⅛	140⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111¼	111⅜	June 7.30.......	109¾	110
5-20 C., Jan & Jy.	113⅝	113⅞	July 7.30	109⅞	110

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, June 18, 1868.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 24th day of June inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, July 1.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer books will be closed the 24th day of June to reopen the 2d day of July.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD, OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT., free of Government tax, from the net earnings of this Company, has been declared, and is made payable on the tenth (10th) day of July next to the Stockholders respectively at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.
The transfer books will close on the first (1st) day of July and open on the eleventh (11th) day of July.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1 proximo.
The transfer book will be closed from June 24 to July 1.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant till the 1st proximo.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank has declared the usual Five (5) per Cent. semi-annual dividend, payable on and after the 1st proximo, free from Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed from June 29 to July 1.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, out of the profits of the last six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next.
Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst., until 1st proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after July 1.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to June 30, inclusive.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending May 31, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York City, on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed June 25, and reopen on July 2.
JUNE 18, 1868. F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 Pearl-st., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after July 1, 1868. The transfer books will be closed from this date to July 2, 1868. By order.
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 24 until the 3d proximo.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable in cash, free of Government tax, on and after July 20, 1868. The transfer books are closed until the morning of July 20.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared this day, payable to stockholders, free of taxes, on and after July 1.
The transfer books will be closed from 23d until 1st July.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business this day, until July 2.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.
BULL'S HEAD BANK.—THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The usual quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared out of the net earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 26 BROAD-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, June 24, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight (8) per cent., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer book will be closed from 20th instant to July 2. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, New-York, June 24, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., FREE of tax, has been declared payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
R. BAYLES, President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer books will close on 20th inst., and reopen on the 1st prox.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date to the morning of FRIDAY, July 3, 1868.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

HAMILTON FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.
Capital, $150,000. Surplus, $92,305 61.
☞ The Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 393 CANAL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL........ $150,000
SURPLUS........ 61,428
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
The Transfer Books will be closed until the 1st July.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Trustees of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of July. Transfer books closed from the 20th of June until that date.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA R. R. Co., (LESSEE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R.,) CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 1st day of July next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d of July, 1868.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.
Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.
Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.
The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, O., June 15, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 1st day of July next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
The transfer books (now closed) will be opened on Thursday, the 18th of June, inst., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 20th of June, inst., and reopened on Thursday, the 2d of July, proximo.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., June 20, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of July, 1868.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per Cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable on and after the 6th of July next, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same, as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 25th inst., and reopen for transfer on the 7th of July, 1868.
C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 23, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo.
Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th of July.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.
FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on an after the 6th of July next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant to the 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, (No. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.
The transfer Books will be closed until July 9 prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government Tax, has been declared, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., (old No. 32,) will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn.—Gymnastics daily under Prof. Welch, of Yale College. Fall term begins Sept. 18. Send for circular.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

A THOROUGH COURSE OF WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING may be obtained at half price for the Summer term. Students can commence this week. College No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, will remain open day and evening, all Summer, for private instruction in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 18.—Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER Principals.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERature, by Prof. J. L. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, and Normal School of Paris, (teachers' school;) No. 27 Bond-st.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., 430 BROOME-ST., (Will remove July 1 to 14 Bond-st.,)
Aids all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
Represents Teachers who desire positions;
Gives parents information of good Schools.
Sells, rents, and exchanges School properties.
Teachers who want positions for Autumn should apply now. Teachers of Classics, Professors of music, Ladies for Piano and vocal music, and French ladies are in demand. Wanted specially a Baptist Professor of Natural Sciences for a College; superior lady vocalist for first-class Seminary on Hudson; a French lady for Georgia. All Teachers should have Application Form.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN.

A TEACHER IN A CITY SEMINARY desires to form a new engagement; qualified for any department, or would engage as governess, or for the Summer. Address Miss L. FONTELLE, Brooklyn Post Office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, experienced in teaching English, music and French, wishes an engagement. Address R. G. W., Post Office, Union-square.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK. Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg, L. I.)
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1, to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1868.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT.
per annum on sums of $500 and under. 6 per cent. on sums over that amount which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1868, will be paid on demand after the 19th of July.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.
Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,146 BROADWAY, Between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, Free from Government tax.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW Draws interest from July 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend of Six per Cent. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000, entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 20.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited, and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $4,948,935 61.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CANAL-ST.—1868, JULY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from National Tax) will be paid on and after TUESDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.
Money deposited now will commence to bear interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.—The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW
draw interest from July 1, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AARON WOLFF, Jr., plaintiff, against JAMES T. WORTHINGTON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 191 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 7th day of December, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March, 1868.
C. A. HENRIQUES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1868.
C. A. HENRIQUES, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 191 Broadway.
my25-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—JOSEPHA PFEFFER, Plaintiff, against PHILIPP PFEFFER, Defendant.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 8, 1868.
JNO. J. FREEDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The summons and complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 23d day of May, 1868.
JNO. J. FREEDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my25-law6wM*

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO., IMPORTERS OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF Tin, Mechanical and Britannia Toys,
Beg leave to notify their friends and customers that they have removed from No. 54 Maiden-lane to their new and commodious warehouse,
Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36 Park-place, CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.,
where they have greatly increased facilities for transacting business, and offer for sale the largest and finest stock ever imported in this market.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 1,380.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. WILLCOX, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Willcox, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
je22-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York, —in the matter of ISAAC WOOD, Junior, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Wood, Junior, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated at Newburgh the 2[illegible] day of June, A. D. 1868.
ABRAM S. CASSEDY, of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.
je29-law3wM

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB GUNST, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HIRAM E. STORRS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMMA GUNST and MARY GUNST, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 29, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. STONEHILL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward B. Stonehill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je29-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS MARX, MEYER MARX and ISAAC MARX, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Marcus Marx, Meyer Marx and Isaac Marx, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je15-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. HAHN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William L. Hahn in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS DAVIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris Davis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY KIRSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Kirstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of June, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Solicitor for bankrupt, No. 7 Warren-st. je29-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NOEL DAVIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Noel Davis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL W. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Emanuel W. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DOYLE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James Doyle, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 20th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Reuben Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN DAVIS, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by John Davis, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. WOODHULL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th day of June, A. D. 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD MARTINDALE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward Martindale, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for four months, the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1868.
je22-law3wM* HENRY R. CUMMINGS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN DAVIS, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Davis, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
je22-law3wM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EBEN W. BALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BRAINARD MONTAGUE and GEORGE B. MONTAGUE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS L. ADAMS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CONKLIN L. MARTIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams Register, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM A. ELLERY, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Hamilton, Ellery & Company, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM G. TULLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADOLPH F. SEASTEDT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 25, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENNO LASK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benno Lask, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of June, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Solicitor for bankrupt, No. 7 Warren-st. je29-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CALVIN SLADE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Calvin Slade, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of June, 1868.
je22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL G. WILKIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel G. Wilkin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1868.
je15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WM. L. VAN ANTWERP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William L. Van Antwerp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1868.
je15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JUSTIN ASA EDWARDS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Justin Asa Edwards, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
je15-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. HAHN, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William L. Hahn, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
je15-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC STEINBURG, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Isaac Steinburg, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 10th day of March A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway New-York City.
je15-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HORACE B. SHELDON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Horace B. Sheldon, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, June 10, 1868.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
je15-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB H. MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob H. Miller, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of June, 1868.
GEORGE H. STARR, Assignee, No. 35 William-st., New-York City.
je15-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES HERNON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Hernon, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the United States District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN J. THOMASSON, Assignee, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York City.
je22-law3wM*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of June A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. WING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
je15-law3wM*

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, July 8
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German steamship SMIDT, (Capt. H. RASCHEN,) of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, SATURDAY, July 25.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..........$75 } Payable in Gold.
Second Cabin..........50 }
Steerage..........32 }

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA..........July 2 | TRIPOLI..........July 16
MALTA..........July 9 | ALEPPO..........July 23

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 1
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 8
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage..........145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY,

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA..........July 4 | IOWA..........July 25
HIBERNIA..........July 11 | COLUMBIA..........Aug. 1
EUROPA..........July 18 | CALEDONIA..........Aug. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, June 29
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, July 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, July 14
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, July 18

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..........SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

The steamship HELVETIA will leave SATURDAY, July 4, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH, On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving July 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad. NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 28 William-st., New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Per cubic foot, 30 cents; Per pound, 1½ cents.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 20, and twenty days in advance of their departure of July 4. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1¾ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The Cromwell Line.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE..........FRIDAY, July 3

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. R. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD,

Will commence their regular Summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat

RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——,

leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) at..........10 30 A. M.
and..........4 10 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at..........7 30 A. M.
and..........1 00 P. M.

Stopping, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:20 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.

Fare each way..........$1 00
Excursion tickets..........1 50
Monthly commutation..........20 00

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

TO THE VIRGINIA SULPHUR SPRINGS, THE NATURAL BRIDGE AND GREAT BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE WAR.

The New-York and Philadelphia Railroad line issue excursion tickets by various routes to the above points at low rates. Bills, with map and description of routes, fares and tickets, can be obtained at the New-Jersey Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Nos. 193, 229 and 944 Broadway.

F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Pass Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Travelers can now procure THROUGH TICKETS from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.

For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Stage Department, No. 84 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 8:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,

Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

WM. H. LEE. Established 1826.

New styles of Parlor, Library, Chamber and Dining furniture. Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Greenwich sts., New-York.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color in French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with hair-cloth or reps, $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, &c., cheap.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 184 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between ELBRIDGE G. LOCKE and JOHN C. WHITE, is this day dissolved.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.

STEAMBOATS.

THE BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON, from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE. In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON..........$1 00

Meals 50 cents.

Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.

A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class..........$1 00
To Providence, first class..........50

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL, From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin)..........$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, June 28, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 28, 2 P. M.
Monday, June 29, 10 A. M.	Monday, June 29, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, June 30, 10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, June 30, 2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, July 1, 3 P. M.	Thursday, July 2, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 2, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 3, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 3, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, July 3, 6:30 P. M.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge. Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—RAILroad time, half railroad fare.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45 and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.

Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3¼ P. M.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Captain JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR ORIENT, GREEN PORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAMER ESCORT will leave New-York, FRIDAY, July 3, 1868, at the usual hour, instead of Thursday, July 2, so as to take passengers to the Regatta at Sag Harbor, on SATURDAY, July 4. She will resume her regular trips the following week.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMER NORWALK runs regularly to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, N. R., Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Sixth District of the State of New-York, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 301 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of June until the 30th day of June, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on businesses, trades and professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 9, 1868.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth District New-York, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and acts amendatory thereto, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 338 Broome-st., corner of the Bowery, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 29th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, business and professions for the year ending 30th April, 1869; taxes on articles in schedule A, billiard tables, watches, &c., and the taxes on incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867. All persons who shall neglect or refuse to pay the assessments returned against them, within the time specified by this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.—New-York, 19th June, 1868.

LEWIS J. KIRK, Collector Fifth District, New-York.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST.—comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue.
2. For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.
3. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
4. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
5. For building a sewer in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.
6. For building sewers in Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck streets, between Broome and Delancey; and in Pitt and Sheriff streets, between Rivington and Stanton streets; and in Norfolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.
7. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest of Greenwich and West Tenth streets.
8. For laying crosswalk in Greenwich-street, opposite No. 222.
9. For laying crosswalk from No. 316 Greenwich-street to the opposite side.
10. For laying crosswalk in Houston-street, from the northwest to the southwest corner of Macdougal-street.
11. For laying crosswalk from the southeast corner Waverley-place and Gay-street to No. 142 Waverley-place.
12. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Grand and Orchard street.
13. For laying crosswalk from Nos. 1,166 to 1,169 Broadway.
14. For laying crosswalk in West Twenty-ninth-street, opposite No. 452.
15. For laying crosswalk in West Twenty-eighth-street, opposite Ward School No. 48.
16. For laying crosswalk at the north side of Stanton and Orchard streets.
17. For paving Washington-place, from Broadway to University-place with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Eighth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or avenues.
2. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.
3. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue; also, the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet westerly therefrom; also the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street.
4. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue; also, both sides of new avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street.
5. Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Second to Third avenue.
6. Both sides of Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck streets, from Broome to Delancey street; also, both sides of Pitt and Sheriff streets, from Rivington to Stanton street; also, both sides of Norfolk-street, from Houston to Stanton street.
7. Both sides of Greenwich-street, from West Tenth to a point half way to Charles-street; also the west side of West Tenth-street to a point distant half the block east and West of Greenwich-street.
8. Both sides of Greenwich-street to a point half way distant from Barclay to Vesey street; also the south side of Barclay-street, from Greenwich to a point distant half the block east and west of Greenwich street.
9. Both sides of Greenwich-street from Duane to Reade.
10. The westerly side of Macdougal to the extent of half the block north and south of Houston-street; also, both sides of Houston-street to the extent of half the block west of Macdougal-street.
11. Both sides of Waverley-place from Sixth-avenue to Grove-street; also, both sides of Gay-street to the extent of half the block north of Waverley-place.
12. The northerly side of Grand-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Orchard-street; also, both sides of Orchard-street to the extent of half the block north of Grand-street.
13. Both sides of Broadway from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth-street.
14. Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
15. Both sides of Twenty-eighth-street from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.
16. The northerly side of Stanton-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Orchard-street; also, both sides of Orchard-street to the extent of half the block northerly from Grand-street.
17. Both sides of Washington-place from Broadway to University-place and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, }
ISAAC O. HUNT, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.

Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 30th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular, their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, June 6, 1868.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, valuable Broadway property at auction, to close an estate.

The property Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27 Broadway, southwest corner of Morris-st. The lots are 95 feet 2 inches on Broadway by 65 feet 8 inches on Morris-st. The buildings have lately been remodeled and thoroughly repaired throughout. It is now leased for a term of years to responsible parties, and is being conducted as a first-class hotel.

The buildings are of great strength and solidity, and in excellent repair.

The extension of Church-st., which comes in close proximity to this property, will add materially to its value.

The title is one of the best in the City.

Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1868.

PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED from the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at public auction, at Astoria, L. I., near the steamboat landing, and on the premises owned by Thomas Dusenbury, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following named public property, viz.:

One frame building, 16x60x12, common siding, shingled roof.

One frame building, 20x30x12, common siding, shingled roof.

One shed, 12x84, common siding, tin roof, 7 feet high in front and 10 feet in rear, rear built on fence 7 feet high, fence to be reserved, brick walls at each end and supported by six brick piers, 12 inches square.

All of the above buildings are in tolerable good condition, erected in 1864.

Terms cash in United States Treasury notes. Ten per cent. down at time of sale.

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to remove the buildings as soon as possible after the sale.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Q. M. Gen.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TAPESTRY, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., OIL-PAINTINGS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, June 29, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 7 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.:

One 6¾-octave piano-forte, black walnut tables, arm and side chairs and lounges, black walnut dining table and chairs, rosewood buffet, bronze and gilt chandeliers, oil-paintings, linen window shades, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, commodes, washstands, wardrobes, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters, blankets, &c.; tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, together with an assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues now ready at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant country residence at upper Ravenswood, L. I., opposite 77th-st., New-York City, now occupied by Wm. H. Lockwood, Esq. These premises are most beautifully located, and for healthfulness are unsurpassed. The grounds consist of 2½ acres, and front on the East River, are beautifully laid out, and are stocked with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; large stable, coach-house, ice-house, boat and bathing house; within five minutes' walk of Astoria steamboat landing. House in complete order, and has all the modern improvements. For full particulars inquire of the auctioneer, or of WM. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 120 Maiden-lane.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

GREENPOINT WATER-FRONT ON NEWTOWN CREEK TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

By direction of Requier & Thomson, No. 158 Broadway, New-York, PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, VALUABLE WATER-FRONT on NEWTOWN CREEK, near STERLING OIL WORKS, having a frontage of over 100 feet, 300 feet depth of lot, with THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, eight feet water at low tide. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CHOICE OLD WINES AND CIGARS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 1st July, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

The balance of the wines, &c., unsold on the 18th, comprising champagnes, Brandenburg clarets, brandies, &c., together with a choice reserved stock, comprising Aioroso and Gondola pale sherry, London excise, Jamaica rum, March & Benson's madeira of 1850, Hennessey's 1848, and City Hotel brandy, Beyerman's Otard do., S. O. P. do., &c. Also favorite brand cigars.

The goods are all first-class, and will be sold without reserve, to close the concern.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell, by auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

For account of C. W. Rouse, to pay charges and expenses, 11,500 cigars, viz.: D'Orleans, Santiago, R. Burns, Zouave, Havana, and six boxes loose cigars; two cases, two barrels, and five sacks cuttings and scraps, and two patent cigar machines, without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

MOUNT VERNON.—TWO FINE RESIDENCES and 50 beautiful villa plots, (over 300 City lots,) situated on Fulton, Prospect and Summit avs., and in Elm and Union places, only half a mile from the railroad station, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY next, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. For maps, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REMAINING assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of good furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, clocks, bronzes, silver-plated ware, crockery, refrigerators, &c. Catalogues at sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., No. 132 Court-st., third house from Pacific, Brooklyn. Parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, mattresses, crockery, carpets, stoves, &c., &c.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—TO BE SOLD AT THE Public Pound, 80th-st., one bay mare, white forehead, 12 hands high; black horse, white forehead, 16 hands high, on June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACT PRUDENTLY!

Or you will go further, fare worse, and pay more. The MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY offer choice plots,

AT THE STATION, RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.,

first station on the Erie Railway, nine miles—forty minutes—from New-York. Eleven trains a day each way.

GUIDES and all information free on application to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, CHARLES BLACKISTON, No. 28 Liberty-st., Agents of the Company,

Or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

AT LEASE OR FOR SALE, RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL, ON THE PASSAIC RIVER,

40 minutes from New-York via Erie Railway.

This new and magnificent hotel, finished in first-class style, with water, gas, &c.; accommodations for the 175 guests; grounds ample, fine river frontage, forest and ornamental shade trees. Apply on the premises, or to E. S. & J. TORREY, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

AT "RUTHERFURD PARK,"

ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, VILLA PLOTS AT PRIVATE SALE, NINE MILES (40 MINUTES) FROM THE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK. On the Erie Railway.

For maps and particulars inquire at the hotel on the grounds, or of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York,

Or of D. E. CULVER, No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City, N. J.

STATEN ISLAND.

FOR SALE—On very reasonable terms, a handsome cottage and nearly five acres of land, a mile and a half from Vanderbilt Landing, on the Richmond road; situation high and healthy, and commanding beautiful sea and inland views. The house contains parlor, library, dining-room, five bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and water-closet, furnace, &c.; there are a good garden and lawn, with fruit and ornamental trees, coach-house and stable, and an excellent supply of water. For terms, &c., apply to WALTER GIBSON & CO., Stationers, No. 75 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMproved property in Newark or Orange, ten acres at Clifton, N. J., midway between Paterson and Passaic, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, forty-five minutes' from from New-York, and five minutes' walk from the depot, and fronting on the Paterson and Hoboken Plank Road. The "Clifton" and "Lake View Land Associations" are upon either side, which are being rapidly improved, by grading, buildings, plank walks, &c., &c. Apply to A. M. RODWELL, No. 171 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE, with appropriate stabling and cultivated grounds; within ten miles of the City Hall; intrinsically worth about $120,000, but which the owner, under peculiarly existing circumstances, will dispose of for $90,000 cash. Parties desiring to buy can learn particulars on a personal interview by addressing THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

THE SALE OF TWO-ACRE VILLA plots, one hour from the City, near depot, in the healthful mountain region of New-Jersey, hitherto advertised by us at $800, having reached that point where a select neighborhood is secured, we shall advance, after the 1st July, the price to $1,000; parties whose contracts are not closed will please take notice. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

A HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, NEARLY NEW, on an elevated knoll, commanding a distant view, a good new barn, and an excellent spring of water; also, six acres of land, good soil; located near a depot about one hour from this City in New Jersey, in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Price $4,500. Terms easy. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, AT the low price of $8,000; pleasantly located on line of Staten Island Railroad; high ground, commanding view of the Bay; fine house, outbuildings, and about four and three-fourths acres ground; or would exchange for City property. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD.—FOR SALE, AT AND NEAR Painfield, pleasant village residences, elegant country residences, eligible building sites and productive farms; all property examined before being offered for sale, and descriptive lists furnished without charge. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

$3,000 DOWN FOR $5,500; FINE OLD-fashioned stone house, with outbuildings; eight acres land well fruited, horse, two cows, tools, &c., at Monsey, Rockland County; 33 miles City: five minutes depot; chance seldom met with. F. J. BEAN, No. 15 John-st.

MOUNT VERNON.—FIFTY BEAUTIFUL villa plots and two fine dwellings for sale at auction, at No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY next, at 12 M. See under head of "Sales at Auction."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY a specialty.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK house, pleasantly located in West 23d-st., with early possession, or occupant will rent till next May; price $30,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE—BEtween 99th and 100th sts.; 155 feet front on the Boulevard. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LOTS ON NORTHWEST corner of 84th-st. and 10th-av.; 153 feet on the avenue by 169 feet deep. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS FOR sale.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NORWOOD, NEAR PATERSON, N. J.—To let, for two months from 6th of July, furnished house; six bedrooms; modern conveniences; one hour by Erie Road from the City; sixteen trains daily each way; boating, bathing and fishing from premises; use of vegetable garden and pew in nearest church; small fruits in abundance; use of horse, conveyance and cow on conditions. Terms $300 per month. References required. Inquire of Mr. HEATH, No. 27 Bible House.

TO LET—FURNITURE FOR SALE—A TWO-story and basement brick house, in one of the best localities in the place; five minutes' walk from the ferry; furniture will be sold cheap. Apply to JAMES BENSON & SON, corner Hudson and Newark sts., Hoboken.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MANSION AND grounds located on Madison-square, at the southeast corner of Madison-av. and 25th-st.: the dwelling is about 60x70 with extension dining room and picture gallery. For terms and permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE, at Clifton, Staten Island, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house has gas, hot and cold water throughout, with all modern improvements; 10 acres of land abounding with fruit, &c. Apply to C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—HANDsome house, well furnished and beautifully situated in the Narrows, Staten Island, immediately on the water, commanding a splendid view of bay, harbor and City; large grounds, &c., &c.; to rent for Summer or year. Apply to D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR PARK-av., a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 23.11x55; lot 100; with every convenience; to a private family only. Rent $3,000. Apply to G. L. BRADLEY & CO., No. 181 5th-av.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds. R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated, at low price if applied for previous to July 4. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Beautiful and healthy location; fine view; spacious grounds; garden planted; terms very reasonable; possession given immediately. Address A. C. L., Box No. 99 Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET—DURING ABSENCE OF FAMILY, AN elegant country residence, one hour from City; bath-room, hot and cold water, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 483, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A FINE STORE WITH plate glass front on business side of Fulton-st., suitable for most any kind of business. Apply to B. H. SEABURY, in shoe store, No. 95 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 153 Monroe-st.; has gas and water; has been newly painted. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Printed list mailed free. STANLEY DAY, House Agent, No. 925 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

WALL-ST. OFFICES TO LET.

A suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, second story.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY BOUGHT, and MONEY LOANED on them, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A BLACK HORSE, (NO WHITE spots,) well bred, stylish, 16 hands high, sound, kind, and not over 6 years old. Address Box No. 718 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S LOTTERY OF LIFE. AN ASSURED SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES. ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES, SUPERB ACTING, MIRTH UNBOUNDED, STARTLING SURPRISES, AMUSING COMPLICATIONS, INTERESTING STORY, ARTISTIC TABLEAUX, CONSTANT VARIETY, SONGS, DANCES, AND SENSATION; IN SHORT, NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHED.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

FOURTH WEEK OF DALY'S GREAT SUCCESS, A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. ALL THE NEW EFFECTS. THE GREAT STAR CAST, AND THE COOLEST THEATRE IN NEW-YORK.

DODWORTH HALL—NO. 806 BROADWAY.

JNO. M. KINNEY..........Lessee and Manager.

MONDAY, June 29, and every night thereafter, MR. ALF. BURNETT, The inimitable Humorist, assisted by the Poetic Reader, Miss HELEN NASH, and the accomplished Vocalist, Mrs. HATTIE GREEN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 29, at 8. FORTY-THIRD GRAND CONCERT. PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Bariatinsky"..........Strauss
2. Overture, "Huguenots"..........Meyerbeer
3. Waltz, "Wiener Volkslieder"..........Buslik
4. Grand Fantasie, "William Tell"..........Rossini
5. Overture, "Robespierre"..........Littolf
6. "Ave Maria"..........Gounod
7. Polka Mazourka, "Arm in Arm" } Polka, "Gnome" }..........Strauss
8. Variations on "Yankee Doodle"..........Sekoll
9. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"..........Suppe
10. Reverie for Orchestra..........Vieuxtemps
11. Waltz, "Promotionen"..........Strauss
12. Quadrille, "La Grande Duchesse"..........Offenbach

CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Private Boxes with six admissions, $3 50 each.

For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No 701 Broadway.

ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 30, FIRST GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT, TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS, AND BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION. THE FIVE HUNDRED ADDITIONAL GAS JETS which have recently been placed in the Garden alone, will be lighted for the first time, filling the grounds with a flood of light, and presenting a brilliant *coup d'œil*. Tickets to the Extra Gala Night, Fifty Cents only.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON,

ERA OF REFORMATION, will remain a short time on exhibition at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av.

All lovers of art should improve the opportunity to see this wonderful work.

Admission 25 cents.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.

SUMMER MEETING AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, June 30.

First Race—Premium $500, 1¼ miles.
Second Race—Westchester Handicap, 1¾ miles.
Third Race—Sweepstakes two-year olds, 5 furlongs.
Fourth Race—Premium $700, mile heats.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, July 1.

First Race—Two-year old Stakes.
Second Race—Premium $1,000, 2 mile heats.
Third Race—Walter Cup; ridden by members of the Club.
Fourth Race—Selling Stakes, 1¾ miles.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, July 2.

First Race—Hurdle Race, 1¾ miles, 6 Hurdles.
Second Race—Sweepstakes, two-year olds, 1¼ miles.
Third Race—Grand National Stakes, 3-mile heats.
Fourth Race—Dash of 1 mile for a Cup, value $250, for all horses, to be ridden by members of the Club; Welter weights.

Races commence at 3 o'clock each day.

Full particulars in small bills.

Entrance to Course, $1; to Course and Stand, $2; to Course, Stand and Quarter-stretch, $3 each day.

AUGUST BELMONT, President.
J. B. IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES.

Extra trains for above will leave Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av. at 1½ and 2 P. M.; returning after the races. City cars, going up, will land passengers at 42d-st. Depot. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Gen. Supt.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)

CHARLES L. BEACH.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.

JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

GROVE HOUSE, VERNON VALLEY,

Situated on an eminence, in the centre of large grove, fine drives, fishing, &c. Parties desiring board can obtain it at the above house, from $8 to $10 per week; carriage house, stable room and good pasture. Cars leave Hunter's Point, 5 o'clock; James-slip 4½; boat pier No. 34, East River, (steamer *D. R. Martin*,) 4 o'clock. Address B. T. BAKER, Northport, L. I.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,

POUGHKEEPSIE.

This delightful Summer resort, having undergone extensive repair and enlargement, will be opened for the accommodation of guests June 20, 1868.

GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The Summer boarding season will commence July 1. Board for families or single gentlemen. Address L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

GLEN COVE PAVILION.

This delightful Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Steamers from Peck-slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. By L. I. Railroad, from James-slip, at 9½ A. M. and 4½ and 6 P. M.

W. C. GIBSON, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor. The pure air of this island is the only known sure preventive and remedy for the diseases known as hay, peach or rose cold or fever.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for boarders; it is desirably situated, a short distance from the beach, giving the advantages of the sea breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds from the ocean. It is well shaded, retired and every way calculated for private families without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to depot and beach. Apply to M. DOUNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE.—THE MOST DESIRABLE sea-shore resort to be found; board $9 to $12; fare 40 cents. Apply to H. B. KENT, 176 Bleecker-st.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open. W. J. FISH & SON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE SECURED in a very healthy inland place, about thirty miles in Westchester County; large double house, well shaded; plenty of fruit and vegetables; Post Office and church in sight; plenty of stabling. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.

GOOD BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, may be obtained at reasonable rates at Canaan, Conn., easy of access by rail. By the 8 o'clock train from New-York you visit Canaan and return same day. Apply to G. T. ADAMS, Canaan, Conn.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

VERY DESIRABLE BOARD MAY BE obtained at an elegant private house, 1½ hours from New-York by Erie Railway. Refer to Mr. F. M. BACON, Nos. 113 and 115 Worth-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS MAY be secured in a pleasant locality one hour from the City. Address Mrs. J. W. FREDERICK, College Point, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED—IN A MOUNTAINOUS district near depot, within four hours of New-York, for three adults, four children and servant. Address C. H., Box No. 4,459 Post Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASant rooms, with board, in a New-England family. Terms very reasonable for the Summer months; house first class. Reference required. Apply at No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR gentlemen only, in a private family, at No. 114 Waverley-place, near Washington-square.

APARTMENTS TO LET—ON SECOND floor, to a man and wife without children, at No. 104 Division-st., corner Allen-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—NEW AND ELEgantly furnished rooms at moderate prices in private family. No. 124 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms to let, either with or without board.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARD—AT NO. 37 Henry-st.; suites of handsomely furnished rooms for families or single gentlemen.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, OR single room, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 86 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST., FIRST-CLASS rooms with board.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee
C. W. Tayleure, Bus. Manag'r; G. L. Fox, Stage Manag'r

SEVENTEENTH WEEK—CROWDED NIGHTLY.

G. L. Fox's Comic Spectacular Pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY, witnessed by upward of 160,000 persons. The happiest combination of the grotesque, the graceful and the beautiful ever exhibited in New-York. The renowned pantomimist and comedian, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as..........CLOWN.

THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALI.

A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty.

MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Begins at 7¾..........Concludes at 10:30

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces (in consequence of arrangements previously entered into) the LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS OF THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA, entitled THE WHITE FAWN, introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S renowned PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway..........Admission 50 cents.

Coolest Theatre in the City. Third Week and continued success of the WORRELL SISTERS, SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE, In B. A. Baker's Adaptation, from Offenbach's Opera Bouffe of THE GRAND DUCHESS, Nightly received with unbounded Applause. GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss FANNY HERRING, the brilliant and versatile actress, also Mr. FRANK MORDEAUNT. FROLIC OF FARIES—Miss HERRING as Muzoruka. MANIAC LOVER—M. MORDEAUNT as the Maniac. The Great LEON GEVELL, Miss CARRIE EDGAR, VIRRA FARRAND, BOLLAS, JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

NEW STADT THEATRE,

Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

ONE WEEK MORE.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 29 and 30, and July 1.

MR. E. EDDY, and the Great Combination in an entirely new sensational drama, entitled CHEVALIER; OR, THE FRENCH JACK SHEPPARD.

To conclude with the new drama of the MOUNTAIN OUTLAW.

July 4, two Grand Gala Performances.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE,

New Tammany Building, 14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.

CROWDED HOUSES! GREAT HIT OF A FLASK OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.

Continued success of Unsworth and Dan Bryant's GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE.

Screams of laughter at the great Western comedian, MR. JAMES EMMETT, as "Dat Deitch Gal vat Vinked of Me."

EUGENE'S Burlesque African Ballet Troupe.

Great Ballet Divertisement, entitled LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.

The Great Steamboat Race! Terrific Explosion! NELSE SEYMOUR, EPH HORN, DAN BRYANT.

Saturday, 4th July, first Bryant Matinee, at 2.

THE GREAT UNKNOWN—WITTINGmore's last favorite song, with music; The Park in its Beauty, 10 cents. Address, post-paid, WITTINGMORE, No. 31 Rivington st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, Martha, Norma, Traviata, Trovatore, Crispino e la Comare, Der Freischutz, Un Ballo in Maschera, La Somnambula. Each opera arranged for the piano-forte, solo complete, with overture, and the whole of the music; price 50 cents. All the above in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, the cheapest collection of modern music in the world; 60 books, 50 cents each. To be had of all music or book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. Catalogues of BOOSEY'S cheap musical publications free.

BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, by six first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied, if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS WILL find the CHAMBERS PIANO the best manufactured. We invite a critical examination by all competent judges, mechanical and musical, professors and amateurs. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner 4th-av.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

NEW LARGE PIANO, SEVEN OCTAVE, with all modern improvements, full mouldings, carved legs, worth $600, for sale at a sacrifice, $300 cash; warranted perfect in every particular. Second-hand pianos cheap. Apply at No. 249 Spring-st.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS Piano-fortes, Agraffe treble, finest and cheapest instrument in New-York; two or three used short time at half price. JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand Piano-fortes for sale at bargains, or to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A SOPRANO OF HIGH CULTURE DESIRES an engagement in a quartette choir for a short or longer time; moderate salary no objection. Adress A. B. N., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

UPRIGHT PIANOS — MARTINS & SON, manufacturers, No. 34 East Houston-st., near Broadway. First-class upright pianos to rent.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

$25,000 TO $50,000.

The above sum can be invested in a business long and most favorably established in this City, the merits of which and the certainty of a large and sure profit can be demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of parties interested. Address NEW-YORK, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE OWNER OF A WHOLESALE drug business, established in 1854, owing to protracted sickness, is desirous to sell his stock, fixtures and good-will, thus affording an excellent opportunity for anyone wishing such business. Also, a chemical factory, with steam power, &c., at West Mount Vernon, Westchester County, in the immediate vicinity of the Harlem Railroad depot. Apply to GAIL, AX & KUGHLER, No. 175 Water-st., or No. 103 Maiden-lane.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES of a store located in the lower part of the City, for sale at the low price of $400. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONSUMPTION, &c.—HEALTH RESTORED by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Arabica Food to the stomach, nerves, lungs and liver of old and young, curing, without medicine or expense, dyspepsia, (indigestion,) constipation, diarrhœa, acidity, headache, neuralgia, hysteria, palpitation, sleeplessness, debility, wasting, cough, asthma, fevers, consumption, low spirits, 60,000 cures which had resisted all medicines, including that of His Holiness the Pope, Lord Stuart de Decies, the Marchioness of Brehan. It saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. Also, the Revalenta Chocolate Powder, more strengthening than concentrated beef. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York. In tins, 1 lb., $2 50; 2 lbs., $4 50; 5 lbs., $10; 12 lbs., $20; 24 lbs., $36, and through all grocers and chemists.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married sent free.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. POWERS, are the only medicines to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Consultation free at all hours.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it up the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The New-York World and Southern Democracy—The Chase Movement—The Columbus Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, June 22, 1868.

If the New-York *World* has not succeeded in gaining Southern converts to its availability doctrines, it has certainly succeeded in producing a sensation; for it is impossible to imagine greater unanimity or more passionate acrimony than has been displayed by the Southern Press in their denunciation of the doctrines, arguments and advice of the organ of the New-York Democracy.

Previous to the publication of the *World's* article there were very many who would have assented to the nomination of Mr. CHASE by the New-York Convention, forgotten his abolitionism and his desertion of the Democratic Party, believing, as was stated in his behalf, that, while he advocated negro suffrage, he maintained that the several States were the sole judges on the question of suffrage within their limits, and that Congress had no constitutional power to interfere in any way with the subject. Now, there is scarcely anybody who believes in the policy of Judge CHASE being the Democratic nominee, or in the nomination of any but a "straight-out Democrat" who has always consistently adhered to the principles of the party. If the object of the *World* was to kill Mr. CHASE's chance of the nomination by calling forth an unanimous expression of opinion at the South adverse to his candidacy, it has gained its end. Even the argument of availability ceases to have any force. It is now insisted that if the Democratic Convention should nominate Mr. CHASE, who is so largely responsible for the continued triumphs of the Republican Party and for the evils of the present condition of things, thousands of Democrats would "bolt" and vote for GRANT, and that the number of Republicans who would follow the Chase banner would be nothing more than a handful.

The *World's* recent recantation of the heresies of its sensation article, and its desertion of CHASE, have failed to restore confidence in its orthodoxy or the sincerity of its friendship for the South. Its announcement that the Democratic Party, if successful, cannot and will not redress the grievances of Congressional reconstruction, is to the last extent impalatable and cannot be forgiven or forgotten. It may be true that the French proverb "*Toute verité n'est pas bonne à dire*" is eminently applicable to the present case.

The hope of the South in the success of the Democratic party and the defeat and overthrow of "the powers that be" is that the entire policy of the Radicals in dealing with the excluded States will be reversed; that the Reconstruction acts will be repealed, wholly or in part, and declared unconstitutional; that these States will be readmitted into the Union on a footing of perfect equality with the States of the North, and that, except as to the abolition of slavery, the Union will be restored just as it was before the war. If a Democratic triumph fails to release the Southern States from the discrimination as to suffrage which gives Congress the power to establish negro suffrage here, while it has no power to establish it in any Northern State—if the millions of negroes here are to be allowed by law to elect each other to the highest offices of respectability and dignity, while no negro can hold any office at the North, the triumph will not, so far as I can judge from the temper and expressions of the people, produce much joy or enthusiasm here. The Chicago platform with regard to negro suffrage does not practically differ far from the position which was assumed by the *World*, and therefore if that position is to be assumed by the Democratic party, it will become a matter of six of one and half-a-dozen of the other between GRANT and the New-York nominee, as regards the choice of the people of these States.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the numerous arrests of citizens of Columbus by the military authorities, and great interest is felt in their trial by a military commission. The supposed charge against them is complicity in the murder of Mr. ASHBURN. Many of these prisoners are men of good character and standing, and public opinion is unanimous in pronouncing their entire innocence, and in attributing their arrest to the malice and perjury of spies and negroes. Their treatment since their arrest is represented to have been at times unnecessarily harsh, they being subjected to solitary confinement and denial of all intercourse with the outer world, and then again, without any apparent cause for the indulgence, they have been released on bail or permitted to communicate freely with their friends and acquaintances, and alleviate their imprisonment by such comforts as their families choose to send them. I know nothing of the facts but what I learn from persons who sympathize with the prisoners; but these persons represent that they have been cruelly treated, and that the detectives sent out to ferret out the murderer or murderers of ASHBURN are paying negroes to incriminate the prisoners, in order that the detectives may reap the reward. This is what is said. Personally I know nothing about the details of the matter. It is reported that ex-Governor BROWN—better known as JOE BROWN—has been engaged by Gen. MEADE to prosecute these men. Some of the most prominent and ablest lawyers in the State have been employed for the defence, and as many of the accused, including a few negroes, are without means to fee counsel and pay the expense of a protracted trial, subscriptions are being made in all parts of the State to collect sufficient money to cover the expense of the defence. It has been quite recently demonstrated in Georgia that a trial before a military commission does not necessarily amount to a conviction and the death penalty. A citizen of Warren County was tried on a charge of murder and acquitted, and though the order of acquittal has not yet been published, the prisoner has been released and has returned to his family. The preference for "a trial by a jury of the vicinage," and the belief that military commissions are very closely related to drum-head courts-martial, may be antiquated notions unsuited to an age of progress in which even Presidents are to be tried with "railroad speed," and by the Butlerian code of law and practice; but they exist and are deep-rooted prejudices.

A new dodge has been recently exposed by which ambitious and needy gentlemen have tried to obtain office by military appointment. Certain individuals at Savannah sent a petition signed "by large numbers of the most respectable citizens of all parties," praying Gen. MEADE to remove the Mayor and city government, and appoint certain individuals to fill the places. On investigation it appears that none of the "respectable citizens" signed the petition; that it is forgery from beginning to end, and that it was got up in the stupid belief that Gen. MEADE would at once, without a word of inquiry, grant the request. If nothing but a city directory, pen and ink and a few sheets of "law cap" were necessary to oust a government and have a new one appointed, how directories would increase in circulation, and how large would the consumption of stationery.

Atlanta is, I learn, becoming the Mecca of the political pilgrims of Georgia, who believe in the divinity of THAD. STEVENS and that BULLOCK is his prophet. From the north, south, east and west of the State, by land and by water, by railroad and wagon, on horseback and on foot, a crowd of expectants flock to the Gate City, to see what "BULLOCK is *agwine* to do for us." At least five hundred citizens, without distinction of race or color, believe that they are "the man, the very man," for the office of Superintendent of the State Railroad, and they are continually hanging about the National Hotel at Atlanta in squads, waiting for "BULLOCK to fix it for them." For every other office created by law, there are an equal number of self-sacrificing gentlemen of all shades of color, who are willing to "do the State some service," and in order to make their sacrifice the more meritorious they invite the blow, and do not wait for BULLOCK to immolate them on the altar of patriotism. From the President of the Convention (Atlanta) to the negro door-keeper, every one in that body who supported BULLOCK and voted for the Constitution expects an office—believes that he is "bound to get something," and generally the aspirations aim very high. There are a goodly number of these gentlemen now in this city, several of whom are to be Superintendent of the State Railroad, Judges, Attorneys-General, &c., &c., but who have the greatest thirst and the least capacity for any office that it is possible to imagine.

We expect every day to see the order convening the Legislature, and then on to Milledgeville or on to Atlanta, as the case may be. The relief men, who still cling to the hope that something can be done to repair the grievous wrong done by Congress in striking out that super-excellent part of the Constitution which repudiated all private debts, will flock around the Legislature in large numbers, and be as importunate in their prayers for relief as the beggar boys for coppers in an Italian or Swiss village. Various plans are proposed, but the one which finds most favor is that which proposes that the Legislature shall carry out the erased provisions of the new Constitution, and deny jurisdiction in cases of debt to the Courts, and that the Governor shall only nominate as Judges men who are willing to affirm such action as constitutional.

The crop news from all sections of the State is highly encouraging. Recent rains have done infinite good to the growing corn, which was beginning to suffer from the five weeks' drought. They have also benefited cotton, which, though small, is healthy, and perfectly clear of weeds and grass. The wheat crop has been generally harvested. It is below an average yield per acre, but, owing to the large area sown last Fall, the aggregate yield will be very large.

QUONDAM.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

The Gathering of the Sharpshooters—Reception of the Flag of the League—The Great Procession To-day—The Preparations for the Festival Complete.

A very considerable addition to the population of the Metropolis has been made within the past few days. From all parts of this country and from many parts of Europe large delegations to the Third National American Shooting Festival have poured into the City and have received a hearty welcome from the New-York Societies. To-day the ten days' Schuetzenfest will be fairly inaugurated with the procession and the opening of the campaign at Jones' Wood. The City has put on her gayest colors, hanging them out from roof and balcony. The City Fathers have passed through an ordeal of clinking glasses and hand-shaking, and short preliminary speech-making, by way of rehearsal, of what they mean to do while the festival lasts in Jones' Wood, and purling streams of lager flow therein. On Saturday the sharpshooters met everywhere and shook hands—in the streets, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, at the docks where the delegates landed, in Steinway Hall, where the prizes sparkled in the show-cases, and the piles of yellow gold as the sun came in upon them winked maliciously at the eager faces that looked down upon them. Everywhere throughout the City there was a hilarious fraternization. The arrival of the Western delegates, bearing with them the flag of the League—"Das Bundesfahne"—was the great event of Saturday. They were escorted by the New-York Schuetzen Battalion and troops of friends on the sidewalk to the Germania Assembly Rooms, where they received an enthusiastic welcome. Speeches were made by Mr. O. OTTENDORFER and Mayor HOFFMAN, and were received with great applause. The ceremony of delivering the flag of the Bund, escorted hither from Chicago by over 100 sharpshooters, followed Mr. MUTCHLECHNER, of Chicago, and Supervisor ANDREW WILLMAN, Vice-President of the Schuetzenbund, delivering addresses. In the evening many of the buildings in those portions of the City occupied principally by Germans were brilliantly illuminated. All day yesterday the prizes were on exhibition at Steinway Hall, and were inspected by thousands of people.

The following dispatch was yesterday received by Mr. MAX MORGENTHAU, the Secretary of the Schuetzenfest, by the Atlantic Cable:

HAMBURG, Sunday, June 28.

Hail Columbia's Sons! May success crown your manly sport. HAMBURG RIFLES.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning two barges, crowded with members of the visiting delegations and their ladies, left the pier at the foot of Barclay-street and proceeded on an excursion down the Bay. Bands of music were on the boat, lager flowed freely, and the day was one of enjoyment altogether Teutonic. The party passed the Narrows, sailed down the Lower Bay, and then sailed back again. Meeting a French war-steamer, the Germans began singing the "Marseillaise," accompanied by the bands. Those on board of the man-of-war responded enthusiastically, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and taking up the burden of the national hymn enthusiastically. Soon after the British steamer *Britannia* passed, and the Germans sang "God Save the Queen" lustily, calling forth a similar demonstration from the passengers of the steamer.

The excursionists next looked around in vain for a German steamer, and not meeting any, they broke forth with the German national air, "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" (What is the German's Fatherland?) The barges landed their passengers for awhile at Staten Island, where they were received with the firing of guns and other demonstrations and escorted to Sulzer's Park. Here about two hours were spent in offerings of lager to Gambrinus, and then reëmbarking, the delegates sailed up the Hudson as far as Fort Lee and back to the wharf at Barclay-street, where they arrived at 6 P. M.

The Committee appointed by Congress to be present at the Schuetzenfest, of which Hon. B. JUDD, of Illinois, is Chairman, arrived here yesterday and took rooms at the Westminster Hotel. This morning they will be escorted to a platform erected in front of the Everett House, where they will view the procession. Afterwards they will ride to Jones' Wood and be present at the opening festivities there.

Delegations arrived yesterday as follows: From Boston 40, Washington 50, (50 more to come to-day,) Philadelphia 40, (60 more to come to-day,) Charleston, Indianapolis and San Francisco. To-day delegations will arrive in time to appear in the procession from New-Brunswick, Paterson, Newark, Buffalo, Albany, Bridgeport and hundreds of other places. The shooting will not commence until to-morrow. The sharp-shooters, after their extended march and the festivities at Jones' Woods, will be too much fatigued to commence the work which has brought them together. We are informed that a number of ladies will compete for the prizes, taking their place in the ranks of the sharp-shooters and firing at the target, each as her turn comes. Several are expected by the next steamer from Switzerland, who come over for the express purpose of joining practically in the Schuetzenfest.

The programme of the procession to-day, which promises to be the grandest thing of the kind ever witnessed in this City, is as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Burger, commanding, and Staff.
Platoon of Police.
Capt. Carl Klein's artillery company, mounted, with six buglers in front.
Band and drum corps of Fifth Regiment.
Marshal of division and staff.
Infantry regiments of N. Y. S. N. G. participating in the parade arranged according to the orders of Division Commander.

The following regiments have reported: The Fifth, Col. A. Meyer; the Sixth, Col. A. Steinway, with band and drum corps; the Eleventh, Col. H. Lux, and the Ninety-sixth, Col. J. D. Krehbiel.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. A. Senges, commanding.
Assistant Marshals—Lieut. J. Krowpactz and Adalbert Roeder.
(This division is intended to represent the gradual development, invention, and improvement in the matter of shooting weapons, arranged according to their chronological order, and introducing in its proper place the invention of gunpowder.)
Six mounted heralds in the costume of the middle ages, wearing the coat of arms indicative of the following nationalities: France, England, Italy, Germany, Spain and Switzerland.
The Marshal of the Division and his Aids, in the costume of the Landsknechte of the time of George von Frondsberg.
Band in the same costume, Mr. Heller, director.
A platoon of six personating Teuton warriors habited in bearskin.
Six Indians.
William Tell and son—the latter bearing an apple pierced with an arrow.
Six Crossbowmen in the costume of the eleventh century.
Berthold Schwartz, the inventor of gunpowder, accompanied by two pages, carrying a triumphal arch, bearing his name.
Six men, each bearing an old fuse musket and musket "rest," habited in the costume of the Queen's Musketeers, sixteenth century.
Six Prussian Grenadiers with flintlock muskets of the time of Frederick the Great.
Six Tyrolese in their national costume, with short rifles and led by Andreas Hofer.
Six American Sharpshooters, with the newest and most approved breechloaders.
The Gatling gun, escorted by members of Capt. Keim's company.

THIRD DIVISION.

Charles Buchheister, commanding.
Assistant Marshal—Fritz Hote.
(This division is designed to personate, as far as may be, the purposes and objects of the Schuetzenfest.)
Band—William Robertson, director.
Marshal of the division and his aids, accompanied by color bearers carrying the American, German and Swiss standards.
Markers and target keepers, with the targets, fifty-six in number.
A large platform wagon, decorated, drawn by six horses led by jockeys. Under a canopy on this platform is "Columbia," with "Germania" and "Helvetia" on either side, and attended by nine ladies of honor, each representing a different nationality and bearing each its respective standard.
The warners and secretaries.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Capt. John F. Gerdes, commanding.
Assistant Marshals—Capt. G. Luerssen and John Horsmann.
Full band (28 pieces.)
Drum corps (12 instruments.)
The Chief Marshal—Major-Gen. Sigel, and Col. D. W. Teller, First Artillery, Chief of Staff.
The standard of Chief Marshal.
Staff officers and three Assistant Marshals, Major J. J. Diehl, Capt. H. W. Wagner and S. F. Schaffer.
The Marshal of the Division and his Aids.
The Executive Committee of the Schuetzenbund, with the principal flags of the Bund, accompanied by the former Executive Committee and having an escort of honor, consisting of one delegate from each society and place represented in the procession.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The Sub-Committees.
Honorary members of the American Sharpshooters' Society.
Sharpshooters' Associations from Europe and America, each delegation carrying a flag, bearing the name of the city they come from.
Sharpshooters from the States and Europe.
Delegation von der Schweiz.
Delegation von Deutschland.
Charleston Schuetzenverein, South Carolina.
Missouri Schuetzenverein, St. Louis, Mo.
Helvetia Schuetzenverein, Highland, Ill.
Milwaukee Schuetzenverein, Wisconsin.
Chicago Schuetzenverein, Illinois.
Marine Schuetzenverein, Illinois.
Katonah Schuetzenverein, Illinois.
Cincinnati Schuetzenverein, Ohio.
Toledo Schuetzenverein, Ohio.
Detroit Schuetzenverein, Michigan.
Pittsburg Schuetzenverein, Pennsylvania.
Buffalo Schuetzenverein, New-York.
Washington Schuetzenverein, District of Columbia.
Baltimore Schuetzenverein, Maryland.
Germania Schuetzenverein, Massachusetts.
Teutonia Schuetzenverein, Massachusetts.
Philadelphia Schuetzenverein, Pennsylvania.
New-Haven Schuetzenverein, Connecticut.
Bridgeport Schuetzenverein, Connecticut.
Newark Schuetzenverein, New-Jersey.
Paterson Schuetzenverein, New-Jersey.
Jersey City Schuetzenverein, New-Jersey.
Independent Schuetzenverein, Brooklyn, L. I.
Brooklyn Schuetzencorps, Long Island.
East New-York Schuetzencorps.
Brooklyn E. D. Schuetzencorps, Long Island.
Williamsburg Schuetzencorps, Long Island.
The New-York Sharpshooters' Societies.
Sharpshooters of New-York.
New-York Schuetzencorps.
Turner Schuetzen.
Schuetzengilde.
Tritonen Schuetzen.
Independen Schuetzen.
Helvetia Schuetzen.
Berger Schuetzen.
Burger Schuetzen of the First Ward.
Schuetzen Battalion, Major P. Hemmer.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Capt. Paul Schulze, commanding.
Assistant Marshals—Messrs. Charles Klein and Liebmann, Jr.
Band.
Marshal of the Division and his Aids.
The Officers of the Washington Continental Guard.
Continental Guard representing the American army of 1776.
Association of Veterans of the late War.
The Colombo Guard, (Italian,) Capt. G. Caragnaro, commanding.
Turnverein Cadets, Hermann Bennecke, Instructor.
Turnverein of New-York and vicinity.
Band, Charles Muller, Director.
The United Butchers' Guard, mounted, Capt. Jacob Heister, commanding,
With music corps in front.
Association for the Advancement of Arts and Sciences,
Boehmischer Frankenverein,
President, A. Braberder.

SIXTH DIVISION.

John Koch, commanding.
Assistant Marshals—J. Sattig and F. Faust.
Band.
Marshal of the Division and his Aids.
New-York Saengerbund.

Allemania,	Germania,
Armidia,	Helvetia,
Abt's Schueler,	Loreley Maennerchor,
Aurora,	Rothmaenner Liedertafel,
Bloom'gdale Maennerchor,	Schillerbund,
Colonia,	Uhlanbund,
Eintracht, N. Hoboken,	Union Maennerchor.
Frohsinn, Bloomingdale.	

Glee Clubs from the States.

OTHER SINGING SOCIETIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

Schwäbischer Saengerbund.	Gesangverein Orpheus.
Concordia Maennerchor.	Mozart Gesangverein.
Cäcilia Williamsburg.	Liederkranz, Williamsburg.
Maennergesangverein Harmonia.	Euphonia.
	Franz Abt Quartet Club.
Union Maennerchor, Bloomingdale.	Beethoven Liederkranz.
	Rheinischer Saengerbund.
Social Maennerchor.	Harlem Maennerchor.
Social Reform Gesangverein.	New-York Quartet Club.
	Kreutzer Maennerchor.
Gesangverein Unken Club.	New-York Sangerbund.
Gesangverein Melamonen.	

Other musical Associations and Corporations.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Col. John H. Budke, commanding.
Mounted Band.
Marshal of the Division and his Aids.
Battery B, N. Y. S. N. G., Captain John Keim.
Battery K, Capt. John Heubner.
Third Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. N. G., Col. Budke.
First Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. N. G., Col. Brenker.
Platoon of Police.

F. SIGEL, Chief Marshal.
J. HEINTZ, Secretary.

The line of march is as follows: From Tenth-street down Second-avenue to Second-street, through Second to Bowery and Canal, through Canal to Broadway and Union-square, passing Union-square to the west and north, and moving down Fourth-avenue to Tenth-street, Avenue A, Eighth-street, through Tompkins-square to foot of Eighth-street, where arrangements will be made for the embarkation of one part of the procession. As the First and Seventh Divisions will not be embarked, they will march as far as Avenue D, change direction to the left, and be under the orders of Brig.-Gen. L. BURGER. The Second, Third and Fourth Divisions (except members mounted) will be embarked, and, if convenient, disembarked at the foot of Sixty-first-street, otherwise at Seventy-first, where they will enter the Park. The Fifth and Sixth Divisions will be disembarked directly at Jones' Wood. Marshals, with their staff officers, and all other mounted members of the procession, will meet after the procession and parade at Tompkins-square, and proceed in a body to the Park. The triumphal chariot will also proceed to the Park under a proper escort.

The following is the official programme for the ensuing days of the festival:

Monday—Grand procession and parade. Formation of the different divisions on Tompkins-square, and from Ninth to Second-street, at 7 A. M. Review before the Mayor and Common Council, the State and National authorities. Embarkation on steamers and barges at the foot of Eighth-street for Jones' Wood. Banquet in the Fest Hall. Evolutions by the Turner Cadets. Concert at the Fest Hall.

Tuesday—The prize-shooting continued at 8, A. M.; banquet at noon; in the afternoon fencing, racing, &c., for which prizes will be awarded. At 8 o'clock in the evening a grand vocal performance by the New-York singers, with orchestra accompaniment.

Wednesday—Continuation of the prize-shooting, and banquet at noon. Exhibition of the Turnverein. In the evening, tableaux vivants, with music, illumination, &c.

Thursday—Banquet at noon. Exhibition and pastimes as before. In the evening, ball at the Fest Hall.

Friday—Banquet at the usual hour. Concert at the Fest Hall, &c.

Saturday—Celebration of Independence Day. Banquet at noon. Tight rope performance by a lady. Concert and dancing. At night, fireworks and illumination at the Park and river by arrangement of the City authorities. Summer-night festival.

Sunday—Legislative Convention of the members of the American Schuetzenbund at the Fest Hall. Sacred concert afternoon and evening.

Monday—Official distribution of prizes at the Prize Temple. Banquet at noon. At 2 P. M., continuation of the prize distribution. Concert in the Fest Hall. Conclusion of the Festival.

Howard Mission.

Yesterday was an unusually interesting and busy day at the Mission House, No. 40 New Bowery. At 10:30 o'clock in the chapel, a large company of the little wanderers and their friends and parents were gathered at the regular morning service. Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, the children's preacher, gave them a black-board sermon from the text "I Have Sinned." The little ones became interested as the questions were given them, and never did we listen to such promptness in replies as yesterday. In fact, the children did the preaching, and as the sermon progressed and the interest increased, we thought this was the kind of preaching that would be remembered and be of benefit to those who were present. As the children answered the questions they were marked on the board, so at the close of the sermon it was made to read thus:

"Jesus, I confess my sin,
Wash and make me pure within," &c.

The children were not long in saying who it was that should confess. "*I*." "While some confess for others, each *should* confess for themselves, and this to Jesus only." Among the congregation were a large number who formerly came to the Sabbath morning breakfast, and having found work in the City through the influence of the Mission, now manifest their appreciation by attending all the meetings and knowing no other place of worship but Howard Mission.

At the close of the service a number remained who received garments of various kinds, and they needed them for they were ragged and dirty. This is practical Christianity—feeding the hungry and clothing the naked. Before leaving, Rev. Mr. TAYLOR was unanimously invited to come again soon.

Before 2 P. M. the chapel and Sabbath School rooms were well filled, and promptly at the hour all was quiet and school opened with the song, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden." The children repeated a brief prayer after the Superintendent, then all joined in the "Lord's prayer," which was the lesson of the day. While the exercises were progressing very quietly and pleasantly some neighboring boys who do not attend the school threw in at the door some large fire-crackers, and of course this was the signal for a general alarm, and all the little ones of the infant class felt it their duty to move. Their noise reached the other rooms, and the desire to leave became singularly unanimous on the part of all present; but a prompt closing of the doors prevented an accident of any kind. In a few minutes all was quiet again, and the many little ones whose faces expressed such alarm a few minutes before, joined in singing—

"More like Jesus would I be,
Let my Saviour dwell in me."

Many friends present spoke words of cheer and comfort to the little ones and their teachers. And we could but think as we looked in their happy faces, and drew the contrast with their own dark homes, that this was a bright and happy day for the little ones of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

The Sabbath morning breakfast, which has been so successful, was discontinued two Sabbaths since. Many instances could be told of men and women reclaimed and restored to their families through its instrumentality. A number are now engaged in lecturing on temperance. Scores have been sent to the country and work obtained for them. For the reason that the worthy poor have been assisted in securing work, it was thought best to close for a few weeks only. The breakfast has been a great success, and a powerful aid to the other mission work.

Prize Fight at Dutch Kills, L. I.—Yellow Davis and Tim Crowley Fight One Hundred and Four Rounds in One Hour and Forty Minutes.

A desperately contested fight took place at daylight yesterday morning, near the Dutch Kills Toll-gate, L. I., between YELLOW DAVIS and TIM CROWLEY, two New-York pugilists, well known in up-town sporting circles. The men were in excellent physical condition, and as a dispute had long existed between them as to who was the "best man," they put their physical powers to the extreme of endurance. A purse of $100 was contributed as a prize for the victor by the friends of the combatants. At a late hour on Saturday night, the latter, accompanied by their seconds and a numerous crowd, assembled at the National Hotel, Hunter's Point, and departed for the scene of conflict about 3 o'clock in the morning. At 3:50 the battle commenced. DAVIS was seconded by JOHNNY DRUMGOOLE and TEDDY MCAULIFFE, and MIKE COBURN and PAT BARRETT acted for CROWLEY. When the men stripped, their superb physical appearance, each weighing from 150 to 160 pounds, elicited plaudits from the crowd of four hundred spectators present. Both men fought gamely, and punished each other terribly up to the 104th round, when DAVIS struck a foul blow, and the referee, a well-known up-town politician, declared the battle to be won by CROWLEY. The crowd, which behaved very decorously throughout, then quietly dispersed. The principals were so badly used up at the conclusion of the fight that they had to be carried out of the ring.

Base Ball.

A warmly-contested but good-natured play was had on the Irvington Grounds, Irvington, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, between picked nines from the engravers of the American and the National Bank Note Companies. The result of the game, which was scientifically conducted, was the defeat by the Nationals, as will be seen by the following score:

AMERICAN.	O.	R.	NATIONAL.	O.	R.
Smith, p.	0	8	Jones, p.	3	3
Hickey, c.	2	7	Currier, 2d b.	2	3
Bishop, 1st b.	5	3	Cook, l. f.	3	3
Marsters, 2d b.	4	4	Perine, s. s.	4	2
Costenbader, 3d b.	4	6	Osborne, 1st b.	5	0
Whiting, s. s.	6	2	Lindsley, c. f.	1	3
G. Seymour, l. f.	2	5	Dougherty, r. f.	2	3
Sinclair, c. f.	2	5	Kampman, c.	3	2
J. Seymour, r. f.	4	4	Camerden, 3d b.	4	2
Total	27	44	Total	27	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
American	5	2	3	7	8	12	1	3	3—44
National	2	6	0	4	3	3	1	2	1—21

UMPIRE—Mr. Lewis, of Irvington Base Ball Club.
SCORERS—Mess Heden and Smith.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and forty minutes.

A SINGULAR CASE OF LARCENY.—Yesterday morning, when the steamer *Henry Chauncey*, from Panama, reached her pier, she was boarded by Officer WILKINSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, whose duty it is to board all arriving steamers. In this instance the officer was approached by Mrs. ANNA GILMAN and her husband, CHARLES GILMAN, residents of Greytown, who stated that during the voyage the lady had been robbed of a pair of pearl ear-rings and a bracelet, valued at $200, and that Mrs. MARY ANN BEACH, a fellow-passenger, was suspected of the theft. Officer WILKINSON then searched the baggage of Mrs. BEACH, and in her jewel-box found a pair of ear-rings, which both Mrs. and Mr. GILMAN identified as the stolen property. Mrs. BEACH was thereupon arrested, and together with the complainants taken before Inspector LEONARD at Police Headquarters. Mr. and Mrs. GILMAN there stated that they were entirely certain that the ear-rings found in Mrs. BEACH's box were the articles they had lost, and stated several distinctive marks which the officers found upon the articles. Mrs. BEACH, on the contrary, said that the jewels found in her possession were her own property, and that if allowed the opportunity she could produce the parties from whom they had been purchased. The complainants stated as further evidence that during the voyage Mrs. GILMAN had been very sick and Mrs. BEACH had been very attentive, and having been much in the state-room, had an opportunity to commit the theft. Inspector LEONARD held the accused for an examination, at the Tombs Police Court, this morning. The accused had a large amount of gold in her possession, and appears to be a lady of means and respectability.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Last evening JOHN CONNOLLY and MICHAEL DRISCOLL, living at No. 51 Mulberry-street, sought to enliven the night by cutting at each other with knives upon their door-stoop. They were so far successful that both received slight wounds, and Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the Sixth Precinct, arriving, they were both taken to the Franklin-street Station, and locked up for the night.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bennett-st., centre line, 100 ft. w. of Morgan-av., 100x30.2x102.10x54.2	$1,000
Bennett-st., 100 ft. n. of, and Morgan-av., 50 ft. e. of, rear lot, 234.5x8x242.9x62.8	
Bennett-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Debevouse-av., 25x100	1,025
Chestnut-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 2 lots, 50x100	1,200
Chestnut-st., s. e. s., 25 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x100	
Degraw-st., s. s., 430 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x131	800
Fulton-st., e. s., block bounded by Adams-st. and Myrtle-av., 55.6 ft. s. of Dime Savings Bank property H. & C., 90x60x39.9x61.3x27x14x48.10x57.6	25,000
Graham and DeKalb avs., s. e. cor., 45.5x90	3,700
Leonard-st., w. s., 45 ft. s. of Conselyea-st., indefinite boundary	800
Leonard-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	800
Leonard-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	800
Leonard-st., w. s., 270 ft. s. of Norman-av., 25x100	800
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Powers-st., 25x90	2,500
Middle-st., n. s., 151.2 ft. w. of 9th-av., 169.4x50x166.8x50	1,600
Orchard-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Union-st., 50x100	1,600
Orchard-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Union-st., 25x100	800
Orchard-st., w. s., 343 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 22x100	25,000
River-st., s. s., 750 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100	477
Union-place, n. s., 369.3 ft. e. of Railroad or Main-st., 50x203.5	1,600
Varet-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 50x100	2,250
Varet-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	1,200
South 9th-st., s. s., 24 ft. w. of 5th-st., 24x25	600
10th-st., n. e. s., 75 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 25x100	400
10th-st. and 5th-av., s. w. cor., 20x75	2,000
12th-st., s. w. s., lot No. 158, map part R. Berry's farm, h. and l., 25x100	2,600
Bedford-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 20x60	2,000
Nassau-av., and Orchard-st., s. e. cor., 75x100	2,800
Nassau-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 25x100	770
Nassau-av., and Oakland-st., s. e. cor., 50x100	1,890
4th-av. and 13th-st., s. e. cor., 25x98	1,300
Lots Nos. 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 30, 31, 34, 35, 38, 209, 210, 211, 212, q. c.	125
Lots Nos. 21, 44, 46, 62, 77, 78, map S. Brooklyn Land Association	2,400
Lots Nos. 93 and 94, map No. 772, 19th Ward, 44x100	1,408

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 1, 4th floor, &c., 5 years, per year	$350
Leonard and Moore sts., n. w. cor. house, 5 years, per year	240

Flatbush.

Lots Nos. 84, 85, 97, 98, map Linden Terrace	$2,180

New-Lotts.

Dean and Schermerhorn sts., s. e. cor., 6 lots, 91.7x8;73.9x94.8x26.1x—x4.11x75x107.2½	$8,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Tarrytown.

Sheridan-av., n. s., lot No. 48, Page property	$500

Mount Pleasant.

Pleasantville to Northcastle Road, s. s., Benedict's, ½ acre	$50

Melrose, South.

Schuyler-st., n. s., lot No. 494, Lovett's, 50x100	$500

Yonkers.

Albany Post-road, n. w. s., Bailey's, 100x142	$600
The India-rubber Factory property at Tuckahoe, 3 years' lease, per year	1,500

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Hempstead.

52 acres on road from Seaman's to village	$3,250
Lot adjoining Dr. Webb's, 1 acre 3¼ rods	1,100

Oyster Bay.

Juage-lane, w. s., adjoining Townsend's, ¼ acre	$300

Farmingdale.

Highway to Oyster Bay, South, 20 acres, Taylor's	$3,250

Newtown.

Prospect and Henry sts., lots Nos. 222 and 221, each 25x90	$975

NEW-JERSEY.

Orange.

Oakland-av., w. s., s. of cor., Tripp's, 40x100	$640
Scotland Road, w. s., Vose to Druggin, 13ax225	2,500
Nassau-st., s. s., corner New-st., 53x133	312

South Orange.

Westcott-st., Alexander to Westcott, 62x150	$7,300

Montclair.

On road from Orange, Michie, 18-100 acres	$2,900

Belleville.

Rock Road, w. s., Coryman's	[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 27—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅛@94¼ for money and 94⅛@94¼ for the account.

American securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties 73¾
Erie Railway shares 45¾
Illinois Centrals 101⅛

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 27.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 77⅛@77¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, June 27.

The Bourse opens dull. Rentes 70 francs 77 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 27—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands .... 11¼d.@11⅜d.
Middling Orleans .... 11⅝d.@11⅝d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 34s. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White, and 12s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Oats, 3s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 31s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 79s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 62s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 53s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, June 27—11:15 A. M.

Sugar, 25s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, June 27—2 P. M.

The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for money .... 94⅛@94¼
Consols for account 94⅜
United States Five-twenty Bonds .... 73½@73⅝
Erie Railway Shares 45¾
Illinois Centrals 101⅛

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 27.

United States Five-twenties close at 77⅛@77¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 27—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady. The sales of the day have fallen short of the estimate made at the opening, and now only foot up 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands .... 11¼d.@11⅜d.
Middling Orleans .... 11⅝d.@11⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced to 34s. 3d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White, and 12s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Oats, 3s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 31s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork has declined 6d., the last sales being made at 78s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard is heavy at 62s. ℔ cwt. Cheese has advanced to 54s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, June 27—2 P. M.

Sugar, 25s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 27.

Petroleum closed at 47 francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, June 28.

United States Bonds are quoted to-day at 77⅛ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Sunday, June 28.

Petroleum is quoted at 46¾@47 francs for Standard White.

YOKOHAMA, Friday, June 5, 1868.

SILKS—Prices rule high; Mybash and Sinchu extras, 930@950; best, 850@870; medium, 770@800; inferior, 630@700; Ashu—Extras, 900@930; best, 770@800; medium, 690@700; inferior, 600@630. TEA—The stock is small; several small parcels have been taken at high rates; common to good, $16@$22; medium, $23@$25; good, $26@$30; fine, $31@$35; finest, nominal at $36 and upward per cooper picul.

Exchange on London, four months, 4s. 5⅜d.

The standard value hereafter for boas, as fixed by the Government, is three boas to a dollar (Mexican.)

HONG KONG, Tuesday, May 26.

Raw Cotton is firm at an advance of 1½c. ℔ picul. There is no great demand for breadstuffs on account of the cheapness of rice. Flour is unchanged. Wheat is 10c. ℔ picul cheaper.

The arrivals of Rice since the 1st inst. aggregate 230,000 piculs. Other stores and provisions are unaltered since the departure of the last mail.

The Tea market has just opened. Foochow is very active. Scented Teas are 6 taels higher than last year.

SILK—Chinese state that the crop will only reach half the yield of last year, owing to the unfavorable weather, and they are holding the price exorbitantly high. Choice Leatlee, 550@560 ℔ picul; other lustres range from 10 to 4 20. Opium is inactive: New Patna is quoted at 650 taels; Old at 685@690 taels; Turkey is in some demand, but out of stock, and for some parcels 721 taels are obtained.

Exchange on London, four months, 4s. 4d.; on New-York, 9@9½ ℔ cent. discount. Freight is in demand at full rates.

SHANGHAE, Tuesday, May 26.

Exchange on London, six months, 6s.; on Paris, 7 francs 65 centimes.

OPIUM—Walroag, 495 taels; Patna, new, 470 taels.

TEAS—The season opens to-day at Hang Kow. It is is expected that rates will be higher.

The Silk season is nearly closed. The new crop is expected in time to ship. Exports to the United States from Shanghae, from June, 1867, to date, 907 bales.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 27.

FLOUR very dull and nominal. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 declined 4c.@5c; sales at $1 89@$1 91; No. 2 declined 2c.@2½c., before 'Change; sales at 94c.; closed with buyers at 93c. CORN less active and declined 1½c.; No. 1, 83½c.@84c.; No. 2, 81½c.@82c. OATS fairly active and declined 1c.@2c.; sales at 64½c. RYE dull at $1 60@$1 62 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS dull and easier. MESS PORK nominal at $27 50@$27 75. LARD, 15½c.@15¾c. Dry Salted SHOULDERS, 11c. BEEF CATTLE quiet; light to good shipping, $5@$7. Dressed HOGS dull and ranging from $7 20@$8 60 for light to strictly Choice. FREIGHTS fairly active and firmer; Corn to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c. RECEIPTS to-day—4,500 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 237,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 27.

FLOUR steady with moderate demand; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 50@$11 75 for Amber Winter; $12 50 for White; $13 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales, 8,000 bushels White Canada, in bond, on private terms. CORN dull; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 1 on private terms. OATS are held at 79c. for Western. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady: Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c., Corn, 8c., Oats, 5c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 64c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—109,000 bushels Wheat, 105 bushels Mill Corn, 3,100 bushels Peas, 4,349,009 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—30,200 bushels Wheat, 494,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 27.

COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 31c.; Middling Orleans, 31½c.@32c. FLOUR dull and weak; sales, 6.0 bbls.; Northwestern Extra Family, $9 75@$11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$12. WHEAT dull; Red, $2 35@$2 40; RYE advanced 10c.; sales at $1 95 for Pennsylvania. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 13@$1 14; Mixed Western, $1 12. OATS, market better; sales 3,000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 86c.@87c. COFFEE dull; Rio, 13c.@17c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PETROLEUM less active; Crude, 19½c.; Refined 30¾c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 27.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull, lower and nominal; Ear offered at 84c.@85c. OATS dull and unsettled; No. 1 held at 75c. RYE firm at $1 65; held higher. COTTON held at 30c. for Middling. TOBACCO steady and unchanged. MESS PORK held at $27 75. Bulk Shoulders dull at 11¼c. loose; sales 50,000 lbs. at 11½c., packed; Sides held at 13¾c.@14c. BACON offered at 12¾c. for Shoulders; 16c. for Clear Rib and 16½c. for Clear Sides. LARD offered at 16¼c.@16½c. Gold, 139¾, buying.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 27.

TOBACCO dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull at $6 for Superfine; $7@$7 62½ for Extra; $8 @$9 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; Prime and Choice Fall, $2 05@$2 25. CORN dull at 80c.@86c. OATS dull at 68c.@71c. RYE firmer at $1 35@$1 40. PROVISIONS heavy. MESS PORK, $28 50. BACON dull at 13c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Sides. CATTLE unchanged at $3@$6 50 for inferior to choice. SHEEP unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 1,400 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 27.

COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 29c.; sales 130 bales; receipts, 30 bales; exports, 800 bales. Sterling Exchange, $1 52@$1 55; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, $1 39¼@$1 39⅜. FLOUR dull; Superfine, nominally $7 00; Treble Extra, $8 37½@$8 50; Choice, $10 25@$10 50. CORN lower at 93c.@97c. OATS dull at 75c. HAY firm and unchanged. PORK $29 25. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD unchanged.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 27.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Flour, 7,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Oats, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 117,000 bushels. FREIGHTS 10½c. for Corn to New-York. FLOUR—No. 1 Spring 25c. lower, and very quiet. WHEAT stagnant and nominal. CORN lower and dull; sales 16,000 bushels No. 2 at 89c.; 6,000 bushels do. at 90c.; arrivals of Corn generally out of condition. OATS held at 75c.; no demand. RYE and BARLEY, none offered. MESS PORK $28@$28 50. LARD 1⅜@18½c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 27.

TOBACCO—Sales 69 hhds. Lugs, Medium Leaf at $7 56@$15. WHEAT scarce at $1 90@$2. FLOUR unsettled; Superfine, $7 25@$7 50. CORN—Shelled, in bulk, at 92c.; Ear, 90c. OATS 78c.@79c. MESS PORK dull at $28; Bulk Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 16c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD—Tierces, 17¼c. WHISKY nominal. COTTON 29c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 27.

FLOUR dull and lower; Choice Minnesota, $9@$9 25; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $8@$8 50. WHEAT unsettled; declined 3c.@5c. OATS dull and weak at 65½c. for No. 2. CORN dull and nominal. RECEIPTS to-day—400 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 27.

MINING STOCKS—Alpha, $49; Belcher, $182; Chollar Potosi, $255; Crown Point, $92; Empire Mill, $140; Gould and Curry, $165; Hale and Norcross, $96; Imperial, $132; Kentucky, $385; Overman, $78; Savage, $157; Yellow Jacket, $1,215; Amador, $255; North Star, $97@$97 50.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, June 27.

COTTON quiet and firm; Middling nominally 30c.; receipts, 6 bales; exports, 73 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 80. RYE, $1 90. OATS, 75c. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18½c.@20c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, June 27.

No FLOUR transactions. WHEAT dull. Sales of Amber at $2 30; No. 2 Red, $1 75. CORN dull at 87½c. for No. 1; Rejected, 85c. OATS quiet; sales at 68c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, June 27.

COTTON—Demand somewhat active to-day; sales 337 bales on the basis of 30c. for Middlings. RECEIPTS—20 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, June 27.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE nominal at 40c. RESINS a shade lower. Strained, $2 05; No. 2 at $2 10; Extra No. 1, $4. TAR firm at $3 75.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, June 27.

COTTON firm; no sales; held at very irregular figures; Middlings, 30c.@31c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, June 27.

COTTON closed quiet; sales 300 bales; Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 6 bales; exports, 196 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading Railroad, 39 8-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅝. Gold, 140.

[Advertisement.]

How shall we protect our dwellings from burglars? The testimony of 1,000 or 1,200 of our citizens, who speak from experience, in regard to the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, will be sent free, by applying to E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES to improve the sight of old and young without the distressing effect of frequent changes. Inventor, SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Holsatia	June 30	New-York	Hamburg.
New-York	June 30	New-York	Bremen.
Russia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	July 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	July 2	New-York	Bremen.
Britannia	July 4	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Arizona	July 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	July 2	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Washington*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails ... 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island .... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River .... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad .... 5 P. M.
North Mails .... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way .... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at .... 5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at .... 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 28—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Richmond, Miss Richmond, Mrs. R. Bull, Mr. Robbins and two Miss Robbins, Miss J. Nesmith, Miss M. Nesmith, Miss Sophie Wilson, Miss Angela Small, Miss Mary Savory, Miss Harriett Gill, Mrs. George A. Lloyd, Mrs. Wilde, Mr. Wilde, Miss Pittock, (2,) James Ward, Mr. Ward, E. Vandyke, Edwin Macgonile, Edward N. Richards, John Webb, Miss J. Watkins, Mr. Holbrooke, Edward Glucken, Thomas Barrett, Wm. Dunn, Mr. Doyle, H. D. Muirhead, C. D. Curtis, Edward C. Moned, Mr. Moned and son, W. H. Wesson, R. W. Bull, Mr. Wayne, O. H. Tait, Mrs. Harrison, John Meyers, Mrs. Meyers, Miss Meyers, Rev. F. L. Hopkins, John Orpe, Thomas Morgan, Miss Ida Butterfield, Miss J. Friend, John H. Rickard, M. Harrison, E. D. Armand, Mr. Gilbert, Rev. D. R. Cady, Mr. Baine, T. S. Sherman, Capt. H. O. Windsor, G. Fortlaw, Mr. Stone, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Holbrook, James Briggs and lady, Mr. Benton, Thomas Wylde, Mr. McDowell, Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Moore and 2 children, J. A. Daggert and lady, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Matchett, Miss Ogden.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. R. Porter and infant, T. Dillon, Miss A. Pierce, Charles Hanier, Mrs. C. M. Clay and 2 daughters, Mrs. M. Delaney, L. D. Atkinson and wife, F. Hudson, Mrs. L. Hudson, Mrs. L. Atkinson, Mrs. Joseph Horling, C. Hider, wife and 2 children, George R. Vernon, U. S. A., William A. Matthews, T. G. Repler, wife and 3 children, E. Landers, Chas. B. Pellet, wife and 4 children, S. C. King, wife, and 3 children; Mrs. J. Crane, P. Thompson, W. Beach, Jos. C. Taylor, wife, and 2 children; Mrs. J. Weiler and child, Mrs. A. Dohbs and child, L. R. Marge, wife, and daughter; Mrs. A. C. Johnson and infant, J. Harbaugh, C. T. Dean, Jas. Hart, Jos. McKnight, B. F. Swan, Mrs. J. L. Corey, Wm. Hendrickson, S. Lyon, G. W. Terrell and wife, Mrs. E. Kenyon, J. Lealon and wife, Mrs. W. H. Edmond and 2 children, Mrs. P. Randall, Mrs. E. C. Clark and 2 children, J. O. Powers, wife and child; E. Doyles, Mrs. J. B. Ryder and 2 infants F. W. Pelling, G. W. Shuelds, Mrs. A. Dean and child, A. M. Clay, O. F. Davis, Geo. Worthington, M. Waterman, Mrs. B. Marbury and 3 children, L. W. Percival, R. H. Tyson, Mrs. K. Johnson and child, C. K. Jones and wife, Harrison White, W. W. Waggoner, A. A. Hyatt and wife, A. C. Jennings, O. F. Hintor, L. Wolf, John Gordale, P. Wolf, Mrs. H. Wolf and 2 children, S. N. Miller, Capt. A. Williams, Patk. Kelly and wife, Mr. Moory, Mrs. W. F. Lyons, Mrs. H. M. Crandall and child, A. O. Orderay, E. Holmes, Mrs. Geo. F. Jacobs and 2 children, Mrs. Ann Moore and son, Charles S. Strouch and boy, M. A. Dow, Miss Emma Webb, Miss Ada Webb, J. M. Freeman, D. C. Clay, wife and 3 children, Miss E. S. Ehlin, C. Eyling, wife and 2 children, Jos. Ritcha, Mrs. John Green and infant, D. L. Killpatrick and wife, P. Goggin, J. G. Thompson, L. Wirgout, Mrs. E. M. Marks, Mrs. M. A. Joy, P. Haden, F. Gerard, A. F. Wich, J. Rosenbaum, Wm. Trestail, S. N. Vosburgh, L. Keller, Mrs. H. Bacon, Mrs. W. Belshan and child, Owen Williams, W. H. Warren, Mrs. S. P. Dickinson, Mr. J. P. Brigham, Miss E. Wilson, Thomas Williams, Miss Ella Long, Mrs. M. Fishe, Mrs. Clara Andrews, Dr. C. H. Bradford, A. Neivest, L. Balback, Mrs. S. Hume, William Schumon, Geo. W. Waliant, F. Ramiser, W. J. Ella, F. Moulton, H. Sterling and 2 children, Thomas Morch, L. May, H. J. Jones, John G. Collier, E. Chamberlain, John W. Gaso, John Lyon, Mrs. J. W. Cary and 2 infants, Mrs. J. C. Long and 4 children, Thomas Stacke, A. C. Howey, G. Summer, Mrs. A. F. Snew, G. P. Howes, S. Charles, W. G. Peck, Joseph D. Young, Allen Griffin, J. D. Main, wife and 4 children, A. Gordella, G. Fapriorla, Mrs. J. C. Stuart, John B. Worden, R. F. Styman, P. Bass, John C. Murchie, L. P. Whiting, J. C. Scharbaum, A. Cozneaw, A. Van Dyhe, J. Lugate, J. C. Lee, J. M. Thomas, Geo. H. Cashing, Geo. H. Vinal, J. P. Ellis, C. J. Elkin, wife and child, Wm. Jackson, wife and child, W. K. Cortelyou, R. Rose, John Meyers, J. H. Barlow, J. Cregton, G. Gordona, C. Barbara, Wm. Coombs, wife and 2 children, A. L. Bannett, F. Goodspeed, Alex. Baird, O. Dimock, A. Licient and infant, Mick. Marshall, J. Gill, L. Kosta, M. Richter and 2 boys, S. W. Burgess, A. Stroud, J. Weilerbacher, O. L. Hazelton, C. Cleoseine, C. M. McLemon, J. W. McLemon, B. McCubbin, B. Burns, Miss M. Miller, Mrs. B. Kinney, Jos. Con, M. Cleay, B. E. Earle, N. Hanoy, Dr. Ruguet and wife, O. M. Corthy, P. W. Newell, Chas. N. Coffin, J. Ester, Jno. Roper, E. Gould, J. B. Farmer, J. W. Tilner, Jessie Ragsdell, Alen. G. Lindsay, C. Benedict, O. Devellers, S. Abbatt, wife and 2 children, Charles O. Owens, Jno. Canan, Jos. Mallor, P. O. Han, J. D. Jackson, J. P. Byrd, G. W. Henson, wife and 3 children, P. Gorse, E. Ward Pell, Wm. Warder and wife, A. Gordon, Charles Jackson, Jos. Brooksham, Jas. M. Hadden, Jos. Wood, E. A. Berry, F. Lwofe, M. Slye, B. Schward, John Sagu, J. Adlom, A. Vasquez, Charles Smith, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Spencer, George McKay, Mrs. Frank Haws, William Sharp, Miss S. A. Johnson and boy, James Brooks, J. B. Thompson, P. Murphy, A. Hasher, Mr. Gilman and wife, Mrs. M. A. Beach, J. S. Stephens, D. H. Hobert, J. Y. Alscorn, Miss E. Herberger, John Henderson, J. N. Beaner and 2 daughters, S. D. F. Parrago, Mr. Mainder, Mr. Zeledor, S. de Martin, Dr. M. Francais, Mr. Muller, Mr. Faton, wife and daughter, Mr. Reinach, Mr. Elster and 2 friends, Mr. Petrilla and wife, Mr. Veriole and wife, J. Romaggi, wife and 4 children, and 72 in the steerage.

In steamship Sherman, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Allamargo and 2 children, Mme. Perrin and 2 children, Terence Brady and wife, Mrs Conners and daughter, H. Peyrat, Mrs. C. Reiley and 2 children, M. Perrin, Cohn Corboiz, Julien Cardensan, W. H. Bossett, Mrs. Jno. Wheeler.

JUNE 28—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, John Cowing, Robert Guerson, J. P. Watson, Mary A. Walker, Mrs. James and family, Rev. M. E. Dwight, Col. Taylor, Alex. Glover.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..... 4 29 | Sun sets ..... 7 35 | Moon sets 1 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .. 12 55 | Gov. Island. 3 44 | Hell Gate .. 5 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 28.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool June 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. June 19, at 2:35 A. M., 63 miles west of Fastnet, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamship bound E. 24th, at 4 A. M., lat. 48, lon. 48 30, passed four large icebergs.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow June 12, via Moville 13th, with mdse. and 503 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced heavy westerly gales almost the entire passage; passed through numerous icebergs in lat. 48 24 N., lon. 48 30 W. No date, lat. 42 35 N., lon. 61 6 W., signalized ship Kalos and bark A. W. Singleton, bound east.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall June 20, at 9:15 P. M., with mdse., passengers and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. June 25, 8 A. M., lat. 26 28, lon. 73 56, exchanged signals with steamship Guiding Star, bound S. 26th, 6:15 P. M., passed a steamship steering S., supposed to be the Rising Star.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans June 20, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens. Experienced stormy and thick weather the last 5 days. June 26, 25 miles E. S. E. from Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. Redington, of Rockland,) bound S. Passed at the same time, a large number of vessels bound north and south.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Electra, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albatross, Daviss, Fall River.

Bark Mercur, (Norw.,) Hendrickson, Rio Grande 60 ds., with hides and wool and 2 passengers to Thompson & Hunter. Had heavy gales from the S. E.; lost foretopsail-yard and jib. Is anchored at Quarantine.

Bark Fannie, (of Searsport,) Carver, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and calms. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Bark Excelsior, Hutchinson, New-London, in tow of steamer Shetucket.

Brig Two Brothers, (of St. John, N. B.,) Butler, Sagua 14 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather with southerly winds.

Brig Omer, (of Digby, N. S.,) Camean, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to Morrison & Phillips. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and calms. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Garibaldi, (of Demerara,) Sadler, Barbados 17 ds., with peanuts to Jones & Lough. June 14, lat. 29 N., lon. 62 42 W., signalized Br. brig, no name, standing south; same date, lat. 22 48, lon. 63 9, signalized Br. bark, no name, standing northwest; June 18, lat. 26 58, lon. 65 37, spoke Br. schr. J. Morton, from Barbados, bound to Halifax; June 26 lat. 37 31, lon. 73 10, spoke Br. bark J. R. Hall, for Aspinwall.

Schr. Anna M. Nash, Humphreys, Eleuthera, 8 days, with fruit and passengers, to J. Douglas. June 20, off Elbow Key, spoke schr. Galenci, from Green Turtle Key for Boston; sailed in company with British schr. Alma.

Schr. Catherine John, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cutter, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses, &c., to Wetmore, Cryder & Co. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Equator, (of Nassau,) Ranger, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with light E. winds and calms. Experienced a heavy gale from the S. W. on the 21st inst.

Schr. Mary A. Hyer, (of New-Haven,) Etheridge, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with light E. winds.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Nat. Holmes, Northrup, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Mary H. Miffin, Davis, Elizabethport, for Warren.

Schr. Sam Weller, Luther, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Lewis Cass, Acken, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Washington, Tiffany, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Calvin, Clark, St. Andrew's, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Nellie Chase, Hickman, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. C. C. Godwin, Bishop, New-Haven, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Harriet & Ned, Green, New-Haven, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Hamilton, Green, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anna Tribble, Holt, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Newregulus, Hallett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Compromise, Marlow, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Perry, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Slade, Brown, Cedar Keys, Fla., 16 days, with lumber to F. J. Conner.

Schr. Uncle Tom, Tape, Addison, Me., with lumber to Talbot, Chase & Co.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nellie Oakes, Hilbra, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. P. Adams, Allen, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Guiding Star (Br.), Elliot, Windsor, N. S.; 12 days with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. C. Hadden, Johnson, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Schr. Morelight, Bradford, Calais; 8 days with lumber to John Boynton Son's & Co.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, French, Bangor, 12 ds., with lumber to Wilson & Waters.

Schr. M. M. Freeman, Rowe, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ann Flower, White, New-Haven.
Schr. G. P. Triggs, Linekins, Gloucester.
Schr. Presto, Jones, Fall River for Elizabethport.
Schr. Daniel B. Martin, Peterson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Greenwood, Laurens, Horton's Point.
Schr. Wm. D. Carroll, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Helen Mar, Smith, Newport.
Schr. Trenton, Martin, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr. Raymond, Holt, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr. W. P. Cox, Dayton, Boston.
Schr. Henry Deming, Boardman, Hartford.
Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston.
Schr. S. E. Sharp, Cole, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Julia, Latham, Rockland.
Schr. Susan Taylor, Clark, Fall River.
Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland.
Schr. Sarah Lawrence, Averill, Norwich.
Schr. Kate Callahan, Rowe, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Trenton, Martin, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland.
Schr. Highland, Potter, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sallie Burton, Burton, Bridgeport.
Schr. Levant, Nash, Portland.
Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Derby for Philadelphia.
Schr. L. Worthington, Worth, Bridgeport.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich.
Schr. Mary Ann, Waterman, Bridgeport.
Schr. Anna J. Sipple, Rogers, Boston.
Schr. Whistler, Keaf, Taunton, for Elizabeth.
Schr. Niagara, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Eclipse, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. E. G. Buxton, Parker, Saco 10 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Elizabeth, Pratt, Rockland.
Schr. Susan & Mary, Kean, Rockland.
Schr. Mount Hope, Tyler, Greenwich.
Schr. Samuel T. Willett, Hawkes, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. L. Hess, Jones, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Smith Tuttle, Day, Augusta, Me.
Schr. Escort, Wass, Bridgeport.
Schr. Lavinia Jones, Hogan, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Newburg, for Stamford.
Schr. San Luis, Wheaton, Piermont, for Wareham.
Schr. Mercer, Mason, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. North Hampton, Lawson, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Arr. last night, steamer Oreflamme, from Portland; ship Maria, from Hong Kong; ship Eliza, from Hong Kong, with 450 Chinese.

BOSTON, June 28—Arr. ship Royal Charlie, from London; barks Emma C. Beal, from London; Isaac Rich, from Havana; brigs Messenger, from Barbados; Alston, from Georgetown, S. C., for Waldoboro; schrs. Laura, from Sagua; Queen of the South from Mobile; Virginia, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 28—Arr. schrs. E. S. Potter and Robert Palmer; and the steamer Monterey, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore; schs. C. W. Nott, Boston, and E. S. Palmer, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

John Crystal—schr., of Philadelphia, bound to Ponce, P. R., June 24, lat. 37 6 N., lon. 74 25 W.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. June 13, steamer Atlantic, Lidstrom, Falmouth; Barrick, Clark, Newport; 17th, schr. Montrose, Abrahams, St. Andrews; 18th, steamer Conway, Dix, Havana; 19th, Tasmania, Leeds, Southampton.

Sld. 16th, De la Cruz, Nagro, Carthagena; Bolivar, Fathergill, Jamaica; brig Bogota, Lindsley, New-York.

SHANGHAE, June 26.—The ship Lavistock sailed for New-York on the 19th ult. with 650,000 pounds of tea. The total supply during the season was $12,576,000 pounds, against 14,630,000 pounds the year before. Ten clippers have been laid on berth for London.

HONG KONG, May 26.—The United States steamer Piscataqua, the flagship of the Asiatic Squadron, Admiral Rowan, arrived on the 17th inst.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 28.—The steamship Germania, Capt. Schwensen, which left New-York on the 16th of June, arrived at this port shortly after noon yesterday, and subsequently sailed for Hamburg.

The steamship Weser, Capt. Wenke, which left New-York on the 18th inst., has arrived at this port, and after transferring her London passengers and freight, will sail for Bremen.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 405, June 27, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 405.
17, 59, 30, 2, 12, 41, 5, 8, 27, 83, 53, 4, 28.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 406, June 27, 1868.
40, 44, 78, 52, 30, 42, 60, 65, 23, 4, 69, 71, 70.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 457, June 27, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 457.
76, 40, 41, 4, 20, 68, 6, 35, 50, 28, 58, 53, 5.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 458, June 27, 1868.
41, 26, 77, 23, 48, 43, 19, 68, 61, 51, 65, 34, 31.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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